The New-York Times.

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LOUISIANA.

ARRESTS BY THE TROOPS IN THE PARISHES.

ALLEGED ARBITRARY NATURE OF THE ARRESTS—DEMOCRATIC COMPLAINTS AND PROTESTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—The Democratic and Conservative State Central Committees have addressed a communication to Gen. Emory protesting against the action of Major Merrill at Shreveport, in which they say:

"We have received creditable information of the act that Lewis Merrill, Major Seventh Regular United States Cavalry, an officer under your command, did, on the 22d inst., at the City of Shreveport, make an affidavit for the arrest of a large number of citizens of this State. The offense charged by said officer is one strictly cognizable by the civil courts, and appertains in no manner to the military service. As you are aware a political campaign is being conducted in this State, under the Constitution and laws of the country, and the effect intended by this exhibition of zeal of this military officer cannot be otherwise than to throw the influence of the power of his official position against the political party of which we are the organs. Having but recently arrived in that section of the country, and it not appearing in his affidavit that his rights have been interfered with, we cannot characterize his gratuitous services as otherwise than unmilitary and intimidating, and in conflict with the spirit of our institutions. We feel that we are the more promptly called upon to protest against the conduct of this military officer, as the past sad experience in our State proves that the Republican political leaders have found it an easy matter to subordinate civil to military power, which our fellow-citizens at the North are quietly, by their votes, denouncing as an outrage against the Constitution, liberty, and rights of civil government.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY THE TROOPS IN GRANT PARISH.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—The following letter is from a respectable and trustworthy source to a business firm in this city, by whom it is vouched for. The writer's name is omitted for fear of persecution. It shows the feeling among the people of the country parishes. Other letters of similar purport are published here:

GRANT PARISH, Oct. 20.

GENTLEMEN: We have a squad of United States cavalry up here that I am afraid will play the mischief with our prospects. We don't blame the cavalry, for they are soldiers and have to obey orders. Last night a squad came to my brother's house between midnight and daylight, arrested him without warrant or authority, took him away from his wife and two little children, the eldest four years old rode him around the country till just before daylight, and then told him to go home. They had no warrant for him, but when they came to his house, and he told them his name, the Marshal looked at a long list and said he had a warrant for him. The two soldiers that guarded him to his stable to get his horse, said while out there that they were tired of this midnight business, and told me the Lieutenant that was along did not have a word to say, but seemed to be there because he was compelled to, and that he disliked it very much. No Democratic citizen is allowed to sleep all night, as he is likely to be dragged from his family and bed at any time of night to be carried around through the country to intimidate white people and keep them away from the polls. This is a strong Democratic parish, but I am afraid that one-half of the whites will not vote. Gen. Emory says no troops have been used to carry elections or for purposes of intimidation. They are being used here for that purpose now, and a great many persons are saying it is no use, they won't give us a fair election, and if we demand our rights their Marshal will arrest us under instructions contained in the Attorney General's circular. I wish you would see if that is what the Advisory Board calls fair play. I never saw such a desperate effort made to intimidate white people as is being made here.

I have seen United States troops used to carry elections before in Rapides Parish, but it did not compare with this midnight arrest of innocent people, without the shadow of a warrant. I expect my turn will come to-night.

EXAMINATIONS IN SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 26.—The examination of the gentlemen arrested on Saturday last has been postponed until to-morrow. No additional arrests have been made here, and Gen. Merrill says there will not be.

The officers of the Era Number Ten, which arrived from below to-night, report that the greatest consternation prevails at all the points between here and Alexandria. Cavalry is now coming up the river from Natchitoches, arresting men as they progress. At the time the Era passed up, fifteen or twenty men had been arrested between Natchitoches and Grapple's Bluff, and the planters above the latter place were expecting to be taken when the troops arrived. The officers of the Era confirm the statement of Capt. Scovill, of the Bryarly, and state, further, that many planters have fled their homes, and that negroes have gathered in large numbers at the towns along the river, leaving unpicked the finest cotton crop in several years.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS OF CLAIBORNE AND LINCOLN PARISHES ARRESTED—ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT BY THE TROOPS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The following dispatch has been received here:

MONROE, La., Oct. 26.—N. J. Scott, Parish Judge, and J. W. Ramsey, Recorder of Claiborne Parish; Dr. Richardson, Mayor of Homer, and James Huey, S. Mayfield, and P. L. Phillips, of Lincoln, were brought here this morning under a cavalry escort. Dr. Richardson and Huey were handcuffed together. The parties were imprisoned under close guard in the Sheriff's office, to which their counsel were admitted on written orders. The Claiborne prisoners are charged with an attempt to break up a peaceable assemblage on the 11th July in Homer, when, in reality, Mayor Richardson, Ramsey, and Scott were active in preventing a riot. The Lincoln prisoners are charged with an attempt to compel Mr. Jewett, by whom warrants are issued, to resign as Commissioner in Lincoln. The prisoners declare they did not know he was a Commissioner and never made such a demand. The prisoners were arrested and taken away without time to consult with their families or get a change of clothes. When Huey asked for authority for his arrest, Lieut. Hodgson, in charge of the cavalry, drew a repeater, saying: "This is my authority." A squad of soldiers was brought in with loaded carbines, when Deputy Marshal Selye drew a pair of handcuffs and placed them on Huey's wrists, with his hands behind his back. The entire party were lodged last night in Lincoln Jail. A room in the jail here is being prepared for them. Claiborne and Lincoln are Democratic parishes. Marshal Selye refused to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by District Judge Trimble, a Republican. The telegraph wires were cut after leaving Homer. A prominent granger and minister states that the Lieutenant gave orders to cut the wires and bring him pieces of it.

Great indignation is felt here at the arrest and harsh treatment of the prisoners, but the feeling is to submit to the course of the law. The belief is general that the arrests were made for political effect. The preliminary trial is fixed for to-morrow before Judge Jewett, of Lincoln, now holding court here.

The affidavit for the arrest of the Claiborne prisoners was made by a negro, and that for the Lincoln prisoners, by a white office-holder.

THE ST. MARTIN'S PRISONERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

NEW-IBERIA, La., Oct. 26.—The St. Martin's prisoners were brought here to-day by a United States Deputy Marshal and a squad of cavalry. A preliminary examination was held before United States Commissioner E. H. Riddell, District Clerk of Iberia. The arrests were made under the Kuklux act. Two of the prisoners were held to bail in $5,000 each, and one in $1,000, to appear before the United States District Court for trial. The fourth, A. Herbert, was discharged. Prominent citizens of St. Martin's Parish were present to sign bonds for any amount, but were refused until they furnished certificates of property, which prevents the bonds being signed before to-morrow. Prominent officials of St. Martin's Parish give the information that a great many more arrests will be made soon.

THE ALABAMA MURDERS.

THE WETMORE CASE IN MOBILE POSTPONED TILL NOV. 10.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 26.—This was the third day of the proceedings in the Wetmore case. Commissioner Gillette refused to hear the argument of counsel upon the ground that his duties as United States Commissioner prevented him from giving sufficient time to the case for that purpose. He suggested that counsel on each side present their arguments to him in writing, and after considering the arguments in connection with the testimony, he would render a decision. Counsel for the defense objected to this on the ground that it would be a long, unnecessary detention of the prisoners here, at great expense to themselves, as no decision will be rendered in their absence. The Commissioner finally agreed to postpone the argument of the case until Tuesday, Nov. 10. The prisoners were then released upon their own recognizances, and the court adjourned.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

HON. B. H. HILL, OF GEORGIA, ON THE SITUATION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—Hon. B. H. Hill addressed an immense audience here to-night. He opposed the course of the Administration in Louisiana, and called upon the people everywhere to set the seal of their condemnation upon it. At the close of his speech the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while remitting the final adjudication of all legal questions arising out of the Louisiana imbroglio to the Supreme Court of the United States, willing as law-abiding citizens to respect, conform to, and obey such adjudication, we desire as respects the political aspect of the question, to express our regret that the President of the United States has seen fit, without warrant of law, and in violation of every principle of constitutional liberty, to overthrow the lawfully elected Government of Louisiana, and erect instead thereof a Government of his own.

Resolved, That in so arbitrary and lawless a procedure we recognize a course of action unfit for any free government, and calculated only for the meridian of a despotic power.

Resolved, That pretermitting all past differences, and speaking only as American citizens, we appeal to all classes of our countrymen, North and South, Republican or Democratic, to unite in setting the seal of their disapprobation on so flagrant an attempt to erect a one-man despotism in this Republic.

Resolved, That in 1874 we re-affirm the declaration of the people of New-York, as made in Convention upon the 26th day of July, in the year 1788, when ratifying the Constitution of the United States, that the intent and spirit of that instrument require that no person shall be eligible to the office of President of the United States a third time.

A REPUBLICAN RALLY AT SYRACUSE—SPEAKER BLAINE PRESENT.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Hon. James G. Blaine arrived here this afternoon, and became the guest of Hon. Dennis McCarthy. This evening he addressed an immense meeting at Wieting Opera-house. Mr. McCarthy, assisted by twenty-seven Vice Presidents and ten Secretaries, presided. Mr. Blaine spoke an hour and a half on national issues. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held here. After the meeting, Mr. Blaine was serenaded and responded, and the large assemblage was entertained by Mr. McCarthy. Hon. Elias W. Leavenworth, the Republican candidate for Congress, was also serenaded by a large concourse of people.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION IN CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—The official vote on the constitutional amendment, giving towns of over 5,000 inhabitants two representatives in the Legislature, was canvassed to-day, and is for the amendment, 33,300 against 4,585, giving a majority of 28,715 in favor of it. Two towns made no returns.

THE NEVADA DEMOCRATS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The breach among the Nevada Democrats is becoming wider. Williams will not retire. He says that he is the regular party nominee. Mr. Mitchell's friends are pushing his claims harder than ever.

NOMINATION DECLINED.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of Quincy, declines a nomination to the State Legislature.

THE GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26.—The fish market for the week ending Oct. 24 was as follows: George's codfish slightly advance; the market for George's and Grand Bank fish is very active; stock limited; sales of George's at $6 per quintal for choice fish; held firm and holders are not inclined to sell lower. The same may be said of Grand Bank; sales at $5 50 per quintal; choice, $5 62 to $5 75 per quintal. Grand Bankers are making good trips at present, and should the vessels now on the Banks bring in good fares the season will close more successfully than was anticipated two months ago.

Mackerel are in light receipt; off-shore and bay men report mackerel scarce; the season is nearly over. Owing to the light catch and low prices, very few of the fleet will make a paying stock. An advance in the price is expected, but no change is reported from last week's quotations. Shore ones and twos sell at $13 and $8 50 per barrel; bays at $10 50 and $7 60.

Fresh halibut are reported scarce on the Banks, the fleet making long trips. There were no arrivals of the bank fleet this week. George's halibut are more plenty, and prices rule high, but with a slight decline from last week. Sales at 8 cents to 12½ cents per pound for white, and 6 cents to 8 cents per pound for grays. Smoked halibut 11 cents per pound.

Cape Cod oil, 60 cents per gallon. Herring, $4 50 per barrel. Prepared codfish, 8 cents per pound; boneless, 8½c. per pound.

From the mackerel trips forty-one off from shore will aggregate 2,500 barrels; two from the Bay of St. Lawrence, 670 pounds; fifteen from George's Bank with 450,000 pounds codfish and 50,000 pounds halibut; seven from the Grand Banks will aggregate 720,000 pounds of salt fish.

The Newfoundland herring fleet will soon commence to fit away.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—The controversy, of several years' standing, between the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and the Louisiana and Missouri River Railroad Company, relative to the amount of rent to be paid by the former to the latter for the use of its road, has been settled by arbitration. It appears that the Louisiana and Missouri Railroad Company, in its effort to perform its part of the work of completing a railway from Louisiana, Mo., to Kansas City, as per contract with the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, not only failed to complete its line west of the junction with the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, at Mexico, Mo., but that it has incurred a large floating debt. The most important question decided by the arbitration at Louisiana on last Saturday was as to the amount of rent to be paid for such part of the road as has been completed. Upon this point the award provides that the stipulation in the original contract, guaranteeing a minimum rental, which was based upon the agreement for an independent line between the points already mentioned, shall be abrogated, and that the Chicago and Alton Company shall pay the percentage of gross earnings stipulated in the original lease. This relieves the Chicago and Alton Company of an obligation heretofore existing, under which, with the present light traffic, they would be required to pay for the use of the road more than it fairly earns.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The revenue receipts yesterday were $588,143.

The Narragansett is being rapidly fitted out to resume the Government surveys of the Gulf of California.

The Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts has fixed Thursday, Nov. 26, as the annual Thanksgiving Day.

Rev. George Strobel, Pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of Philadelphia, died yesterday, aged seventy-four years.

Col. Frederick Grant and his wife are the guests of their cousin, W. W. Smith, at Washington, Penn., and will remain there for a few days.

The interprovincial foot-ball match between Ontario and Quebec, which came off at Montreal yesterday, resulted in a draw, each scoring 1 goal.

The noted trotters Occident, Judge Fullerton, and Gloster, have been entered for the $6,000 purse race which is to come off at San Francisco Nov. 7.

Attorney General Church, of Canada, was elected yesterday by acclamation to represent Pontiac in the Quebec Legislature.

The storm which set in on Saturday at San Francisco, continued all Sunday and during the night, and was generally distributed throughout the State.

A number of Roman Catholic Bishops from all parts of the Dominion have arrived at Ottawa, Ontario, to participate in the consecration of Bishop Duhamet to-day.

A collision between a freight and a gravel train occurred on the New-York Midland Railroad, at Eastbranch, near Hancock, on Saturday afternoon. Engineer Moore had his leg broken, and one of the firemen was instantly killed.

The naval steam sloop No. 1, which was launched yesterday, will be named the Boxer. The contract steamer recently launched is named the Enterprise.

Bishop Payne, late Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Africa, died at his home in Westmoreland County, Va., on Friday night, from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

Owen Slaving, while hunting with his two brothers on Saturday last, near West Town, N. Y., accidentally discharged his gun, receiving the whole load in his abdomen, causing instant death.

Mate Herbert L. Brown, of the schooner Carrie Bell, of Newcastle, N. H., was struck by the main boom, knocked overboard and drowned, on the 10th inst., near Montauk Point. He leaves a wife and child.

F. Rhodes, one of the crew of the schooner Fred P. Frye, was knocked overboard by the mainsail Saturday evening, off Gloucester, Mass., and was drowned. He was forty-six years old and leaves a wife and six children in East Gloucester.

Messrs. H. Emanuel & Co. and Mr. Heynman, of Montreal, have instructed their counsel to institute actions against the *Monetary Times* for libel, laying the damages at $100,000 in each case. The suits arise out of some remarks made by the *Times* on the late failure of Emanuel & Co.

The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steam-ship Company has secured the contract for supplying steam communication between New-York and Bermuda, from the Bermuda Government. The service will be weekly during April, May, and June, and fortnightly during the remainder of the year.

A. Burnham, a prominent citizen of Monticello, N. Y., died on Sunday from an overdose of morphine. Two grains in solution was left him by his physician, with directions to take a spoonful every two hours. By some mistake he took the whole of it, and was found soon after insensible and dying.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Low & Horton's carriage factory, at Troy, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

A fire at Mansfield, Penn., yesterday, destroyed R. P. Burgan's planing mill. Loss $15,000, partly covered by insurance.

The Hotel Boylston, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $5,000 on the building, and about $5,000 to the furniture of the numerous occupants, many of whom were insured. The building is owned by Charles Francis Adams, and insured for $80,000, all in Boston offices.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the flouring mill of Messrs. Thorburn, of Cayuga, Ont., and spread rapidly to the adjacent buildings, destroying in its course the brewery and dwelling-house of Messrs. Thorburn; the store of Musson & Son; store and dwelling of M. Slavin; boot and shoe store of Leach & Symington; the building occupied by the Bank of Commerce; the printing office of the Haldimand *Advocate*, and the dwelling-house of Mr. Bowman. Several other buildings were slightly damaged. Some goods from the stores were saved in a damaged condition. The loss is estimated at $40,000; insured as follows: Messrs. Thorburn for $8,600, Mr. Slavin for $1,000, and E. C. Campbell, publisher, for $700.

A large fire occurred yesterday in Georgetown, Mass. The house, stables, and two shoe factories of George Tinney, and the Pentucket House, were the first consumed, and the fire spread to several other buildings before it was stopped, including the new Masonic Hall. As the reservoirs were exhausted, and no water nearer than Lake Pentucket, nearly half a mile distant, the engines worked at great disadvantage, and the whole village was at one time in danger. George J. Tenny & Son lose a large four-story building, 200 feet long, filled with shoe stock, machinery, &c.; also, the house and barn of George J. Tenny. Their loss will reach $60,000; insurance about $30,000. The following is a list of the places burned or damaged: The store and stable owned by J. T. Dunbar and occupied by C. W. Tenny, grocer; the store occupied by Spofford & Kimball, meat market, and the second story by T. D. Barter; the store of A. B. Wilson, grocer; the second story by Stocker, stitching-machines; the third story as a billiard hall; the building occupied by W. A. Harnden as a paint-shop, and by J. T. Adams, shoe manufacturer; the building, 175 feet long, owned by Osgood & Tenny, unoccupied; S. & R. Nelson's stables, and J. Adams' stables. The large block known as Masonic Building is badly burned on the end. The loss will undoubtedly reach $125,000 in property destroyed, and would have been double that amount if the contents of most of the buildings had not been removed. The complete amount of the insurance has not been ascertained. The fire was first seen in Tenney's barn, and was of incendiary origin.

THE INDIANS.

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE AGENT AT RED CLOUD.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 26.—A serious demonstration was made against the agent and agency at Red Cloud on the 23d by several hundred Indians—Ogallallas and Minneconjons—caused by an attempt to raise a flag-staff at the agency. The judicious action of the commanding officer prevented the loss of life and property, and his efforts were earnestly seconded by Sitting Bull, Red Dog, Red Leaf, and other chiefs.

INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGED FRAUDS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—The *Herald* says: "We are informed that the committee investigating the alleged Middlesex County frauds have caused alarm among many of the officials. It is stated that some of the trial Justices burned their records to prevent them falling into the hands of the committee. As showing generally the magnitude of the alleged frauds, it is given out that the gross expense of the county in 1864 were $160,614 90, and in 1872, $414,502 25, an increase in eight years of $253,887 35. It is claimed that the public service has demanded no such increase, and that a great deal of money has been stolen."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A MAN-OF-WAR TO INQUIRE INTO GRIEVANCES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE SOOLOO ISLANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The *Globe* to-day says it understands that the British subjects living in the Sooloo Archipelago have memorialized the Home Government, complaining of grievances suffered at the hands of the Spanish, who have assumed sovereignty over those Islands. Her Majesty's Government will dispatch a man-of-war to inquire into the matter and report.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABORERS AND EMIGRATION TO MISSISSIPPI—BAZAINE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Leamington Committee of the Agricultural Laborers' Union received a deputation from Mississippi, and listened to their proposals for the emigration on a large scale of the farm hands of England to that State. The committee resolved to send a Union delegate to visit Mississippi and report on the prospects, and made an appropriation to meet the expenses of the inquiry.

The report, which was published in the English papers of last Friday, that the twin steamer Castalia had made a trial trip across the channel is contradicted by the company which owns the steamer, and the whole account is pronounced a hoax.

Paul Boynton, from America, exhibited his swimming apparatus at Queenstown to-day. He proposes to swim across St. George's Channel.

Marshal Bazaine has arrived in London.

James Stephens, formerly Head Centre of the Fenians in the United States, has written a letter declining a national subscription for his benefit.

THE PARISIANS AND THE QUEEN—SYMPATHY AFTER THE SIEGE.

LONDON, Oct. 27—5:30 A. M.—The people of Paris will soon present to Queen Victoria an illuminated addresses thanking England for manifestations of sympathy at the conclusion of the siege.

FRANCE.

FOREIGN POLICY OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON—A TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—At a banquet, at Bordeaux, the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, spoke as follows: "President MacMahon has entrusted me particularly to watch the maintenance of peace with other Governments, and I shall not fail. Peace, however, must rest upon a basis compatible with our interests and dignity, namely, the rights of France. In respect to international treaties, I claim that they have been strictly observed in the past, and I shall faithfully execute them in the future."

The Duke foreshadowed the speedy conclusion of a treaty with the United States, insuring a more liberal treatment of the commercial interests of the two countries, and said the Government had similar objects in view with regard to the South American Governments.

THE DUKE DECAZES' SPEECH—LOYALTY OF SAVOY.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The speech of the Duke Decazes makes a favorable impression here.

Victor Hugo has entertained Emilio Castelar at a banquet.

The President of the Council General of Savoy, taking his place at the head of the Council, made a speech in which he repudiated all idea of the separation of the department from France.

SPAIN.

A FRENCH AND SPANISH WAR VESSEL TO WATCH THE RIVER BIDASSOA BOUNDARY.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Governments of France and Spain have determined to send one war vessel each to watch the River Bidassoa, which forms part of the boundary between the two countries, in order to prevent the crossing for the Carlists of contraband of war.

EXTRADITION OF THE CREW OF THE STEAM-SHIP NIEVES DEMANDED OF FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Spanish Consul at Bayonne has made a demand, by virtue of the treaty of 1862, for the extradition, as deserters, of the crew of the steam-ship Nieves, which was seized at St. Jean de Luz by the French authorities on representations that she had on board contraband of war for the Carlists. The *Journal de Paris* believes that this demand is contrary to the spirit of that treaty, because Spain would treat the crew, if they were surrendered, as political offenders, and in such cases all the Western States of Europe, including Spain, have heretofore refused extradition.

CARLISTS OFFERING TO SURRENDER.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—Another body of Carlists, numbering 108, belonging to Lozano's band, have offered to surrender if amnesty be granted them.

THE CARLIST ATROCITIES.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Duchess of Braganza writes to the *Germania* denying the truth of the report that her daughter Donna Blanca instigated atrocities committed by the Carlists in Spain.

REPUBLICAN INACTON EXPLAINED.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—*Le Temps* explains the inaction of the Republican Army in Spain by the fact that the terms of service of large numbers of soldiers have expired, and the ranks are filling up with fresh levies. The troops are in good spirits, impatient for action, and very confident.

GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND FRANCE.

THE EASTERN AND THE SPANISH QUESTIONS AND THE REPORTS OF COMPLICATIONS.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—*Le Nord* newspaper discredits the reported agreement of France to support Russia in her policy in the East, and positively contradicts the recent reports that Germany was about to send a note to France indorsing the Spanish complaints with reference to the Carlists.

Le Nord strengthens the contradiction with the statement that "The German Foreign Minister is far from approving of the tone of Spain's last communication to France."

RACING IN ENGLAND.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING—THE CRITERION STAKES WON BY GARTERLY BELL.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Newmarket Houghton meeting began to-day. The race for the Criterion stakes was won easily by Garterly Bell by three lengths. Lady Love coming in second, the same distance ahead of Balfe. The betting just before the start was 3 to 1 against Garterly Bell, 14 to 1 against Lady Love, and 5 to 2 against Balfe. There were nine starters.

SUMMARY.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 20 forfeit, for two-year olds, colts to carry 120 pounds; fillies 118 pounds, with winning penalties; Criterion course, six furlongs; closed with forty-nine subscribers.

Lord Falmouth's b. c. Garterly Bell, by Blair Athol, out of Silver Hair.......... 1
Lord Falmouth's ch. f. Lady Love, by Blair Athol, out of Vergiss Mein Nicht.......... 2
Prince Soltykoff's br. c. Balfe, by Plaudit, out of Bohemia.......... 3
Lord St. Vincent's br. f. Væ Victis, by King Victor, dam by Ion, out of Rhedycina.......... 4
Mr. Lefevre's br. f. Tartine, by Brown Bread, out of Saccharometer's dam.......... 5
Mr. Lefevre's b. c. Millifior, by Soapstone, out of Beauty.......... 6
Mr. J. N. Astley's br. c. ——, by Suffolk, out of Lady Nelson.......... 7
Mr. J. H. Holdsworth's br. c. ——, by Lord Clifden, out of Maid of the Mist.......... 8
Sir. G. Chetwynd's gr. c. The Grey Palmer, by The Palmer, out of Eller.......... 9

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE TEXAS TREASURY OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Gen. B. G. Shields Collector of Customs at the port of Galveston. He was formerly a member of Congress from Alabama, a Union man during the war, and represented this country as Minister to one of the South American Republics. He also appointed Kidge Paschal, a son of Judge Paschal, Collector of Customs at Corpus Christi, and Wesley Ogden, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court in Texas, Collector of Customs at Indianola. Col. Haynes, Collector at Brownsville, is retained. Gen. Malloy is appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Jefferson District. He went to Texas during the war, from one of the North-western States. Robert F. Campbell is made Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District. He is an old citizen. The other two districts have been consolidated, Sailor retiring and St. Clair retaining the office of Collector. Thus all the Treasury officers, excepting one Collector of Customs and one Collector of Internal Revenue in Texas, have been removed. None of the above-named appointees applied for the places. They are represented to be men of excellent private character and good business habits. The President to-day appointed Thomas A. Scanlon to be Postmaster at Houston, Texas, vice J. C. Whittlesey, suspended under the Tenure-of-Office act, and C. B. Sabens, Postmaster at Galveston, Texas, vice A. B. Hall, suspended. Postmaster Gen. Jewell says that these two suspended Postmasters are the only officers in Texas under his department against whom public opinion seems to revolt, and that no other changes are now contemplated by him in that State.

SURETIES ON THE CUSTOMS PENAL BOND.

In response to a letter from the Collector of Customs at Boston in relation to the sureties on the six-months penal bond, authorized by the Treasury Department as a substitute for the direct bond No. 86, regulations of 1874, and to a request for further consideration of the same subject, Secretary Bristow states that, by reference to the original statute of May 28, 1830, section 4, re-enacted as section 2,899, title 34, Revised Statutes, it appears that surety, satisfactory to the Collector only, is required, "bonds with approved security" being the words of the act. The measure of responsibility assumed by the obligors can therefore be taken into consideration in the direction given to guide collectors in approving the security on such bonds. The department, therefore, returns to the form of regulations originally prescribed for the execution of the law in question, leaving it for the collector in each case to determine the security required, justification being the rule, however, and adequate security being insisted on in every case.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following revenue appointments have been made: John Gordon Lee, ganger, Seventh District, Indiana; John Van Note, store-keeper, Third District, Ohio; John A. Emrie, store-keeper, Fourth District, Indiana.

A WORKING-WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

The working women of the United States will hold a convention in this city in January next for the purpose of co-operating with all associations interested in the working women of the country. Delegates from associations not connected with the working women will be required to pay a fee of $5 for admission to the public platform.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander Allen V. Reed has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Master Theodore Porter, to special duty in Washington; Assistant Surgeon Alvin A. Austin, to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N.Y.; Chaplain Robert Hudson, to the Roanoke; Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, to special duty in Baltimore, Md. Commander George E. Belknap is detached from the Tuscarora and placed on waiting orders. Paymaster D. P. Wight is detached from the Monongahela and ordered to settle his accounts. Passed Assistant Engineer C. Lindsley is detached from special duty at Baltimore and placed on waiting orders. Mate Samuel Lomax is detached from the command of the Maria and ordered to resume his duties at the Washington Navy-yard.

NAVIGATION SIGNALS.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after Nov. 1 a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at the south end, middle ground, Hudson River, opposite the City of Hudson, N. Y. The light will be a fixed white light. Also, that on and after Nov. 5 a steam fog-whistle, giving blasts of eight seconds, with intervals of fifty-two seconds, will be sounded, during thick and foggy weather, at the most northerly point of Outer Island, Lake Superior. The fog-signal house is 260 feet north-west by north from the light-house.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Wilson was here to-day, and called at the White House, but did not see the President, as the latter was busy at the time. Mr. Wilson left to-night for the North.

THE SCOTT MURDER IN MANITOBA.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Oct. 26.—In the case of Lepine, who was a member of the Provincial Government during the North-west difficulty, and who has been under trial for the past twelve days for being accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott, the jury this evening brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 26.—A special telegram to the *Gazette*, from Springfield, Ohio, says: "At midnight on Saturday last, Simon Wolf, an influential citizen of Byron, Greene County, was waylaid, shot several times, robbed of a large sum of money, and left dead in the road. Not the slightest clue to the murderers has been found. The excitement is widespread and intense, and a most vigorous search for a trace of the perpetrators of the crime is in progress.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—To-day Dr. W. A. Eastland and Frederick Norris, two residents of Mercer County, Ky., quarreled about the dividing line of their farms, which has been long in dispute. Eastland struck Norris with a switch, when both drew pistols. Eastland was shot five times, and died soon after. Norris was twice wounded.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF OIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—The following comes from an official source: "At a meeting of representatives of the trunk railroad lines, held in New-York last week, after the discussion of various objections to the new oil rates, it was decided that any reduction was impracticable, and that the principle of equal through rates from all localities upon which the present tariff was based was the only one which could be maintained, with or without an agreement among themselves. From all information which they had received they had every reason to believe this principle would commend itself to the shipping public as its workings were more clearly seen and comprehended."

KU-KLUX IN KENTUCKY.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY MASKED MEN.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.—A special to the *Courier-Journal*, from Shelby County, gives an account of a bloody outrage committed on Saturday night last. A band of masked men visited a religious meeting, but did no violence beyond halting certain parties as they came out of the church. Afterward they went to the house of Thomas Ford, (white,) where they whipped three negroes and threatened Mr. Ford with the same treatment unless he discharged the negroes employed by him. From there the party went to the house of a negro named Barrington, and called for him to come outside. Upon his refusal to do so they fired into the house, one bullet striking the daughter of Barrington, sixteen years of age, who was sleeping on the floor, putting out her eye and burying itself in her shoulder. Two of the band then broke in the door, and after cursing Barrington, rode off. At last accounts the wounded girl was still alive, but in a precarious condition. It is probable that Gov. Leslie will take immediate steps to capture and bring to justice the murderous wretches.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly over the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri, with north-west winds, colder, clear, and partly cloudy weather; south-west winds, falling temperature, rising barometer, cloudy weather and rain prevail on the lower lakes; higher pressure, variable winds, clear, cool weather in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee; high pressure, north-easterly winds, cool, clear weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, warm, clear, and partly cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers remain unchanged.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, south-westerly winds, warm, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain in the northern portions.

For New-England falling barometer, south-west to westerly winds, warm, cloudy weather and rain.

For the lower lakes rising barometer, west to north-west winds, rising temperature, occasional rain, cloudy, and clearing weather.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, colder, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, nearly stationary temperature and pressure, cooler, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, northerly winds, warmer and clear weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	44°	50°	3:30 P. M.	56°	70°
6 A. M.	43°	48°	6 P. M.	53°	65°
9 A. M.	45°	52°	9 P. M.	55°	57°
12 M.	52°	62°	12 P. M.	53°	56°

Average temperature yesterday..........56⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........50⅛°

THE NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIPS.

A QUESTION OF REFUNDING DUTIES IMPOSED CONTRARY TO TREATY STIPULATIONS WITH NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Attorney General Williams has given his opinion upon the question submitted to him by the Treasury Department, whether the owners of the Norse-American Line of steamers, plying between Norway and the United States, are entitled to a refund of the moneys they have paid to the Customs officers of the United States for duties of towage, buoys and light-houses, which moneys the Government of Norway and Sweden claims were exacted and paid contrary to certain stipulations contained in the treaties with Sweden and Sweden and Norway, of July 17, 1858, April 3, 1873, and July 4, 1827; and, secondly, whether the Secretary of the Treasury under sections 3,012½ and 3,013 of the revised statutes has the power to refund the moneys. After reviewing at some length the provisions of the treaties above referred to, the Attorney General says:

"The Departments of State and of the Treasury concede that the claim of this Norse Line of steam vessels to be exempt in the ports of the United States from the payment of duties of tonnage, &c., is just and reasonable, and they are brought to this concession by an examination and review of the treaty provisions above set forth. But if it is just and reasonable now and in the future that steam vessels of Sweden and Norway engaged in regular navigation between those countries and the United States should be exempt in ports of the latter from payment of tonnage duties, it has been so at all times in the past since the ratification treaty with Belgium of July 17, 1858. No language can make this plainer than it is upon the face of the treaties. It is stated by the honorable Secretary of State that as yet there has been no line of steam vessels of the United States engaged in regular navigation between the United States and Sweden or Norway. It cannot, therefore, be certainly stated whether tonnage duties would or would not be required of such vessels belonging to this country in the ports of Sweden and Norway. It is to be presumed that they will, when the occasion shall arise, faithfully perform their duty under the treaties, for the obligations imposed by them are reciprocal, but either of the contracting parties may claim the benefit of them, even if the other should never inaugurate regular steam navigation between the two nations. It results from what has been said that the moneys which have been paid for duties of tonnage, anchorage, buoys, and light-houses by the Norse-American line of steamers to the Customs officers of the United States have been exacted contrary to the stipulations of the treaties above set forth—contrary, therefore, to law. The amounts in the Treasury so collected are not the moneys of the United States, but belong to the owners of the said line of steamers. It is money had and received to their use, and they are entitled to have it returned to them. As to the second inquiry, whether the Secretary of the Treasury has the power to refund these moneys, the Attorney General says: "Section 3,012½ of the revised statutes provides in substance that when, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall appear that more money has been paid out to the Customs officers of the Government that the law requires for duties or other moneys, and a protest and appeal to the Secretary has been made by law, he may refund the overplus, &c. The facts of the case under consideration in respect to over payment not only answers to the conditions set forth in the law, but go far beyond them. The language of the law implies that the money is due to the Government in the case provided for, and that there is an over-payment. Here nothing was due, but I think the plain intent of the law is, that whenever money has been collected by the Customs officers of the Government that does not by law belong to it, and the appeal required by the statute has been made to the Secretary, he shall refund to the party whose money has been taken without warrant of law. I am of opinion that, in the case, as stated, it will not be overstepping the limit of the power given by these provisions of law to the Secretary of the Treasury if he shall refund to the owners of the Norse-American line of steamers the moneys exacted from them as duties of tonnage, buoys, and light-houses contrary to the aforesaid treaty stipulations. It remains to inquire how far back the operation of these laws extends. The law, as declared in section 3,012½, has been in operation certainly since June 30, 1864. In respect to tonnage duties it does not, I think, reach beyond that time in the past as to duties overpaid, or exacted contrary to law prior to June 30, 1864. The question whether they can be refunded depends upon the law as it was before that date, and the practice of the Treasury Department. The law of March 3, 1839, section 3, is applicable thereto.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The White Star steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool Oct. 15, and Queenstown Oct. 16, reached this port yesterday with advices later by two days. We are once more indebted to the management of the line for additions to our foreign files.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

A NEW MOVEMENT—PROSPECTS.

ABOLITION OF THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGES ON THE MIDLAND ROAD—NEW RATES—FUTURE TRADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.

It was yesterday announced that the Directors of the Midland Railroad Company had resolved to take Mr. Gladstone's advice and to abolish second-class carriages. At the beginning of the year all their trains will include two classes, and two classes only, the first of which will run at a charge of three halfpence a mile, (or a fraction less than the present second-class fare,) and the other at one penny a mile, which is the usual third-class fare. It is obvious, of course, that as the Midland runs through the heart of England and is in connection or competition with many other railways, the step which it is about to take must, if persisted in, be followed by other companies. A good deal of alarm has consequently been produced in the railway market, and there was yesterday a general, and in some cases very serious, fall of shares. The A stock of the Great Northern went down as much as two and one-quarter, and the ordinary stock one-half; London and North-western, one and three-quarters; Great Western, five-eighths; Lancashire and Yorkshire, one-half; North-eastern, three-eighths. This would seem to show that the view taken by speculators of the financial success of the new experiment is not particularly hopeful. Previously to this announcement the North-eastern and some other companies had been threatening an increase of fares, especially in the third-class; and it remains to be seen whether they will carry out their intentions or imitate the Midland. It is argued on behalf of the change that the abolition of second-class carriages will lead to an important saving in rolling-stock, and that there will be a reduction of the waste of running empty, or nearly empty, carriages. On the other hand, it is assumed that the loss arising from a reduction of first-class fares to less than the present second-class fares will be more than made up by the increase of first-class passengers, and also by many of the present third-class people being tempted to go first. The difference in the accommodation provided in the second and third-class carriages is very slight; there is, perhaps, a small amount of padding in the former, but, practically, a traveler rides quite as comfortably in the third-class carriages. Consequently many persons come to the conclusion that if they do not go first-class they may as well go third at once. Those who chiefly use the second-class are single ladies or other persons who cannot afford first-class, and shrink from the possible rough companionship of the third. Whether the change will pay is a question on which it is very difficult to form an opinion; but I doubt very much whether it will, at least at first, be very popular. It must be remembered that the different classes correspond to distinctly marked divisions of society. The second-class passengers, of course, cannot object to travel first-class at less than their present fares; but the first-class passengers would probably prefer even to have their fares raised than to be packed up with a crowd of commoner people. The fact is, that there are a great many people in a country like England who are only too glad to have a chance of spending money if they can only acquire any sort of special distinction by it, and who would always feel bound to travel in the most expensive class of carriage open to them, however costly. Even if the first-class fares were doubled they would still find plenty of passengers. On the whole, the change is not much of a boon to the second-class people, and leaves the lowest class just as they are. On the other hand, first-class passengers will obtain a reduction of fare, for which they have never asked, and for which they may not be grateful.

THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

There can be very little doubt that the English railway companies have a very anxious and difficult time before them. Their existing traffic is already, in many cases, more than they have accommodation for, and the laying down of additional lines will involve a heavy expenditure. They have got over for the present the scarcity, or at least the dearness, of coal, which distressed them so much last year; but prices may again go up, and the tendency of working expenses would seem to be rather to increase than to diminish. The general prospects of trade are, however, encouraging. The latest Board of Trade returns show that, though there is still a falling off in exports as compared with the figures of 1872 and 1873, the decrease is gradually becoming less, and, moreover, if business is less expansive than it used to be, it is of a sound and healthy character. The troubles of the labor market are not likely to be soon renewed. The unions have rashly allowed themselves to be drawn into several pitched battles with the employers, and in nearly every instance have been worsted. The Miners' Conference at Birmingham during the present week had to listen to a melancholy story of defeat and disaster. The funds of the association were exhausted by the South Staffordshire strike which, together with that in Barnley and elsewhere, cost £66,194, and it has been unable to meet all its obligations. In North Wales there has been a secession of some 3,000 miners from the body, and nearly three times that number have withdrawn in South Wales. In the St. Helen's district the number of members has fallen from 2,138 to 300. It would seem, therefore, that the working classes have had almost enough of strikes for the present, and cheap bread will also tend to quiescence in this quarter.

J. H. F.

ARREST OF PARKER, OF CONNELLSVILLE, PENN., FOR SWINDLING.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 26.—Dr. William Parker of Connellsville, Penn., was arrested to-day, in that place, by Isaac Myers, special agent of the Post Office Department, and imprisoned here on a charge of using the Post Office for the purpose of defrauding certain persons in London, England, out of sums of money. His scheme was to write to wealthy people in England, telling them that their relations were here in indigent circumstances, and that he either had or was taking care of them, and requesting money for their use. Eight letters have been intercepted, one of which is signed Mr. Heath, member of the British Parliament, and another signed Walter De Walton.

STRIKE OF THE SHAWL AND QUILT WEAVERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the shawl and quilt hand-loom weavers to-night, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the weavers stand united to oppose an extraordinary and cruel reduction; and that we pledge ourselves not to work for less than we received when last employed, which will be a continuance of the two and a half cents reduction agreed to last Fall.

After the appointment of a committee to conduct the strike, the meeting adjourned.

The boss weavers, it appears, propose a further reduction of five cents per spread.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

MASS-MEETING AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

SPEECHES BY EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, HON. FRANCIS H. KIERNAN, WINCHESTER BRITTON, AND OTHERS.

The Democrats of Brooklyn met at the Academy of Music in that city last night, to ratify the State and local tickets. The place was crowded, and speeches were made by Ex-Gov. Seymour, Hon. F. Kiernan, Winchester Britton, and others. The proceedings were opened precisely at 8 o'clock by Hon. Mr. Roe, who nominated as Chairman of the meeting Hon. Henry C. Murphy. Mr. Murphy was unanimously elected, and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: As has already been announced to you by the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, you are to be addressed to-night by distinguished gentlemen upon the issues which are presented in the present canvass for officers in this State. It would, perhaps, be trenching upon their province for me to say anything in regard to those points, but still there are one or two suggestions which I wish to make to you, and which I wish you to carry home with you, and on election day I want you to carry out what your duty directs in that respect. This election is, perhaps, not the most important that could take place, and yet, in some respects, it presents momentous questions. The people of this State will be called upon to express their opinion of the selection of State officers and the election of Congressmen, and upon the action of the General Government in their treatment of an independent State of this Union—I mean the State of Louisiana. What a spectacle do we see, of the people of a sovereign State, as independent as the State of New-York, forced to submit by the coercion of the General Government to a State Government not chosen by themselves, and that Government enforced upon them at the point of the bayonet! The papers of the day tell us that even now an officer of the General Government, a military officer with orders from Washington, is careering through that State and making arrests, political arrests, prior to the election, and driving the terror-stricken people to the cane brakes and swamps and lagoons of the country, to escape from this general, paternal Government. It ought to make the blood of every republican, (I speak in the general sense of the word,) of every lover of his country, boil to witness these transactions. And I hope that you, I hope that the people of the State of New-York, will, when election-day comes round, signify by their votes their disapprobation of this course, by electing men known to be hostile to their views, and, if possible, to place the next Congress in the power of the Democratic Party, and compel from them that justice which they will not now give to the suffering people of Louisiana. Yes, I hope New-York will proudly array herself beside Indiana and Ohio, and with such an influence, I am sure that we may count upon the next Congress as our own. But there is another point you must look at. You are not merely to elect members to the House of Representatives, but you are to elect a Senator to represent this great State in the Congress of the United States for six years. That is to be done by the next Legislature. And it depends altogether upon the complexion of the Assembly whether you will or will not elect a man favorable to the cause of the people. The Senate, you know, is nearly equally divided. Get the Assembly. Stick to your Assemblymen, and you will secure for your next Senator some man eminently capable to carry out these views. Now, it will be the tactics of the Republican Party to divide and conquer. They will seek to divide you in the different Assembly districts. They are at work at it now. There are millionaires in the field for the nomination on their side, and all the trickery of politicians, all the means that can be used for such purposes, money included, will be used for the purpose of dividing your vote. Be careful. I would not have you vote for an unworthy man for Assembly: but be careful. Do not allow yourselves to be seduced from your fidelity to your party and your duty to your country by any efforts of this kind. And send from this party a united vote for Assemblymen, to carry out the policy which I have undertaken to explain to you. And so, fellow citizens, I might speak to you about your local ticket, which all of you know as much about as I do. But I only know of one principle to guide a Democrat, and that is, when nominations are regularly made by your regular conventions, and they are ratified here, it is the duty of every Democrat to vote the ticket, the whole ticket. [Applause.] The first thing in order will be the offering of the resolutions which have been prepared for your consideration, including the resolution for the ratification of the different nominations.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Kings County, reannouncing their undying fidelity to the principles of the Democratic Party, as taught by Jefferson and enforced by Jackson, indorse the platform adopted by the State Convention at Syracuse, and pledge anew their support to the doctrines of a sound currency, of the reserved rights of the States, of local self-government, of hostility to Cæsarism or a longer occupancy of the Presidential office than that enjoyed by Washington, of a restoration of the Southern States to good government and real union, and of honesty and integrity in the administration of local, State, and National politics.

Resolved, That in the names and characters of Samuel J. Tilden and his associates upon the State ticket, we recognize appropriate champions for the maintenance and enforcement of these great principles, and we pledge them our heartiest co-operation and support.

Resolved, That our county, city, and other local candidates are justly entitled to the support of all Democrats, and should receive the undivided vote of the party and all good citizens.

Resolved, That Kings County, catching the tidal wave and following in the wake of Indiana and Ohio, will roll up 12,000 majority for the Democratic ticket.

These were adopted, and Mr. Murphy continued: I cannot allow the name of Mr. Tilden to pass without a single remark due to him as an eminent citizen. Mr. Tilden has not been before the people of the State of New-York for any office, and yet I know no man within the whole range of my acquaintance in this State, and I know many, who has studied more carefully the great questions which concern the financial, industrial, and economical interests of the State and the country at large than Samuel J. Tilden. [Applause.] I know of no man who will bring a riper judgment, a truer, more honest, and upright heart, a more faithful devotion to constitutional principles in the office of Governor, than Samuel J. Tilden. And his election will be a bright day for the State of New-York; it will be of a man who will not disgrace the chair which has been honored by a Marcy, a Wright, and a Seymour. [Applause.] Of Mr. Dorsheimer I have no personal acquaintance. Everybody speaks well of him, even his enemies. He is a man of culture and of ability. He represents that section of the party that heretofore has acted with the Republicans, but which, disgusted with the actions at Washington, have joined their fortunes with ours. We welcome him. We welcome them. And with a united front we hope to redeem the country.

Now, in regard to the local nominations, it is unnecessary for me to say anything. You know them all. I shall put the question in lump, unless some gentleman would wish to have the vote taken upon some one individual separately. I shall put the question upon ratifying the whole ticket. Anybody here has an opportunity if he wishes to speak against these nominations, and to vote against them. But if he do not, hereafter let him keep his peace. The question was put and adopted.

REMARKS OF HON. FRANCIS KIERNAN.

The first speaker of the evening was Hon. Francis Kiernan. He said it was to him a very great satisfaction to accept the invitation of the committee, and to be with them, and unite with the citizens of that great and glorious city in the ratification of the nominations made at Syracuse. He was there to unite with them so that when their friends came in power they would do their best to carry out their intentions. He was grateful that he never had to complain of the way he was treated when he was a candidate; his political opponents had treated him with great kindness and consideration, and therefore he wanted every man to give an honest vote. But with regard to that large mass of Liberals that had worked with him all over the State, he could not return thanks adequate, and they should endeavor to merit their recommendation, and hence it is he was anxious for the support of the ticket that was selected. It would do him a personal favor for any friend of his to give his support undivided to the standard-bearers selected at Syracuse. The selection was important, and will have its influence for good beyond the confines of the State of New-York. It is one of the desirable features of our Government that when there was maladministration there was in it a peaceful remedy that would bring about a change, and that the people should make their dissatisfaction known not by by riots or disorder, but by their votes. It would be claimed by the people of the State of New-York that the people were satisfied with the administration of the past two years if they did not vote for the Syracuse ticket. He was one of those who believed it would be very injurious to the best interests of our institutions to approve the practices which had existed during the two years past. He did not think our interests would be subserved by saying that we approved of the policy of Gen. Grant during his two terms, and he believed we should not say by our votes that we desire a third term of his administration. In 1872 the Republican Convention pledged their party to all men that there should be great reforms. They declared, in the fifth resolution of their platform, that the system of making appointments for office the reward of mere partisan services was fatally demoralizing, and that they would make capacity, efficiency, and honesty the only tests for office; that they would make a rapid return to specie payments, and expressed themselves in favor of harmony and good-feeling among the Northern States of the Union. Now, the speaker desired all to understand that we should act honestly for the sake of ourselves individually. Two years have passed, and the intelligent men of the City of Brooklyn should ask themselves if they had civil service reform. [Cries of "No! No!"] There was a movement to inaugurate this civil service reform, and honest Republicans were striving to carry it out. But it had been buried in the grave of the Capitalists. Simmons, in Boston, was made Collector in spite of the business men of that city. Casey in New-Orleans, Sanborn in Washington, and the Jaynes everywhere in the public service. [Applause.] The men who ought to collect taxes went about with contracts in their pockets to defraud the people. In a word, the civil service reform had become so corrupt that Congress considered it beyond the hope of reform and abolished it, and we had seen Gen. Grant crowding through the Senate Boss Sheppard to govern the District of Columbia for the present year. Time did not suffice to go into particulars of how the Republican Party had answered the pledges of civil service reform. The speaker would appeal to Republicans themselves if they had found that capacity, honesty, and qualification were the proper tests for office; or had they not seen in the face of these pledges an army of office-holders growing rich while the people of every class had grown poor? Had the people had a return to a sound specie currency? Mr. Webster, away back in the year 1832 or 1833, said in substance that all the devices by which the rich man was made richer and the poor man made poorer, by which the sweat of the laboring man's brow is made to fertilize the fields of the rich, were the invention of an irredeemable paper currency. You, business men, are intelligent enough to have now a standard of value. We had paid enough to have reduced our debt, and it was for them to say whether they had been satisfied with the Republican party. Take up the platforms of 1868 and 1872. They resolved upon a rapid return to specie payments, and yet they had issued $24,000,000 more of irredeemable paper money. The speaker deprecated the condition of things in the Southern States. Every man of every color is entitled to be protected, and he would never consent to the oppression of any man who was clothed with the rights of citizenship; but he wanted every man protected, because he was a man, and not because he was a supporter of Gen. Grant. [Applause.] A distinguished gentleman in the Utica Convention said that the Republican Party would be required as long as there was disorder in the South; but your Kelloggs, and your Caseys, and your Packards, in Louisiana, your Moseses, in South Carolina, and your other men in Alabama will see to it that there are disorders in the South as long as Gen. Grant is in power. The speaker would desire to hand this Government down pure to his children, and would be glad the time should come when party cries would be abandoned and Grantism driven out everywhere from these United States. The speaker would appeal to the audience, for their love of country and for self-interest, to say whether the time had not come when they ought to have a change, and ought to have reform; and when they of the State of New-York, Republicans and Democrats, expressed their independent disapproval of the way in which public affairs were being carried on during the past two years, and said to those who wanted a third term: "You had better behave better, or we will turn you out before the second term is half through." The speaker believed there was a determination to press Grant on them for a third term, and he wanted to say that "by the memory of the good and great Washington [applause] we should express our indignation that they ever dared to think of running Grant for a third term."

At the conclusion of this address the Chairman, without any preliminary, introduced Ex-Gov. Seymour, who was enthusiastically welcomed.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

Ex-Gov. Seymour said:

In the pending political contest the financial question is prominent. It concerns the interest of labor and capital, it touches the securities held alike by the rich in their banks, and by the poor in their humble investments in our savings banks. It affects the honor and the credit of our country. I propose to speak upon this topic on this occasion, and to show the action and the attitude of each party in our State with regard to it. I am not only willing that the electors shall be governed in their choice of candidates by the question as to which of them have in the most consistent, the most steadfast, and the most bold way contended for a financial policy which would alike tend to uphold the interest of labor and the honor of our country, but more than that I insist that it is their duty at this time to make this a leading question to be decided on the coming third day of November. * * * The Government has destroyed our ship ing, em barrassed our railroads, and crippled our commerce by unequal and unjust systems of taxation. More than this, on the very day when they have wrought out such grand results for our country, we have the startling revelation that the great merchants and business men who are thus wielding more than ordinary governmental powers, have been the victims of a degrading system of taxation and plunder. We have the confession that for years they have been the terror-stricken victims of spies, extortioners, and robbers. I need not recall to your minds the events of the last few years, to prove the truth of these assertions. You know the truth better than I can express it. Without doubt much of this wrong is due to a bad administration of public affairs, but this is not the great underlying cause, nor shall I dwell upon it for the purpose of assailing my political opponents. I wish, in respectful but in earnest terms, to charge that those who have suffered from these outrages are most to blame for their existence. If the business men of our country had been true to themselves—if they had faithfully performed their duties as electors—the evils and dangers that now afflict and threaten them would have no existence. If they had felt that the violation of the rights of others was a wrong that they were bound to resent and resist, they would not now themselves be the victims of like results and outrages. It is a fact that all men should bear in mind for future guidance, that those who gained wealth by extortion from our business men were trained in habits of plunder and lawlessness either in other portions of our country or in other fields for their enterprise in our own State. If, when these men were plundering the helpless South, our business men, instead of being consenting witnesses, had boldly lifted their voices with indignant protest against these acts, they never would have been hunted down by the same packs that harassed and robbed the conquered South, and who turned from its exhausted fields to seek in the commercial cities of the North richer spoils and more ample plunder. A few years since, two commercial journals in the City of New-York, which published a financial statement that was falsely imposed upon them, and which was at once corrected before any one could be misled, were seized by armed men and held by force, without a warrant of law and without even a charge that they had committed an offense for which they could be arraigned before a judicial tribunal. And this was done in a spot far removed from the scenes of war, in a city where the machinery of justice was in undisturbed operation. Had this been done in the city of London, there would have gone up from its merchants such an indignant protest as would have shaken the throne itself if the wrong had not been speedily righted. The business men in this community were unmoved, or were consenting witnesses, and retribution comes upon them in the form of the meanest officials, who seize their books and their papers, paralyze their business, and, perchance, amuse themselves with reading the sacred or secret correspondence of families or of friends. Those who are not willing to be robbed must not be silent and inactive when robbery is perpetrated elsewhere. It cannot be that laws and rights will be respected in one part of our Union when they are trampled upon in another section. Let us look at the financial condition of our country and see how far the neglect of political duty has caused the distrust and embarrassment which now paralyzes our industry. * * * At the last session of Congress a project was brought forward to inflate the currency, and thus to continue and increase the evils of an uncertain, fluctuating standard of value. When this project was checked by the veto of the President there was a feeling of relief in all business circles; but this very relief which was given by the Presidential veto tells you how uncertain had been the financial policy of the Administration during the eight years which have elapsed since the close of the war. In all that long period we have had wild excesses in speculation, uncertainties in business transactions, frauds, corruptions, defalcations, because this Government had not a bold, clear financial policy. It has only now reached the conclusion that a debased currency is a species of repudiation of the public faith. It has only now learned the truth, which was uttered to me by an untutored Indian ten years ago, when he complained that our State was cheating his people by paying with a debased currency the annuity that was due to them for the lands we had bought. I asked him, as I laid a bill before him, if that was not a dollar? His eyes flashed as he indignantly answered: "It says it is a dollar, but it is a lie; it is only half a dollar." It has taken this Administration ten years to learn this simple truth. And now it claims great merit for its position, and it clamorously demands your support, and charges that the election of the Democratic State ticket would tend to the repudiation of the national credit and the debasement of our currency. Before you are carried away by these appeals, or, perchance, by your political prejudice, I beg you will look at the record made by Mr. Tilden and his political associations upon this subject.

The first duty of the men in power at the close of the war was that of restoring a sound money and upholding the national faith. Lacking the courage to do its whole duty it attempted the miserable compromise of "good credit and bad currency." It proposed to be honorable in its dealings with the bondholders, and dishonorable in its dealings with the bill-holder, the laborer, the pensioner, and the business man. For years it clung to this fatal system, so ruinous to industry and morals, and at the same time placing the bondholder in a light so odious that it gave birth to what was known as the greenback theory. This heresy was the legitimate and inevitable result of this policy. It would never have had an existence if they had adopted the policy of Mr. Tilden and his friends in this State, which demanded good faith alike for the bill-holder as well as the bondholder; which held that there could be no good national credit without a good national currency. The question how a certain class of our bonds should be paid was raised several years since. It did not divide parties, but it made a difference of opinion among members of each party. Thaddeus Stevens—at the time the financial leader of the Republican Party in Congress—and other of its prominent men held that they were payable in currency. Some of the Democratic members were of the same opinion. On the other hand, members of both parties resented this conclusion. The highest moral ground taken by any Republican organization was, that these bonds should be paid in specie; but no sentiment was expressed, no proposition was urged in favor of lifting up our currency to a level with gold, thus placing the bondholders in the odious position of a favored class. They left the whole of the rest of the community to suffer under the evils of a debased currency. They enabled those who were in favor of paying these bonds in currency to charge that there was an unjust discrimination made against the laborer and the pensioner. Now, what position was held by the Democratic Party in this State, under the lead of Mr. Tilden and his associates? To show how clearly, boldly, and how comprehensively they dealt with this question, not only as against the position of the Republican Party, but against their own political friends in other States, I will read literal abstracts from the language held in the State Democratic Conventions from the close of the war down to this time. As far back as 1866 it was the policy of the Republicans to do what they are now trying to effect, namely, to turn away our attention from this financial question by appeals to passion and prejudice. The following extract from an address made eight years ago shows how persistently this system has been adhered to. Its language sets out in exact terms their efforts at this day.

"Another evil to the North, growing out of the system of firing the minds of our people with hatred of the South, is that public attention is turned away from the great questions of our financial policy, which concern every class of our citizens. All admit that our inflated currency and its shifting value is a cause of business confusion, of wild speculation, and of demoralizing waste and extravagance. We have reason to fear these evils will grow until they bring us to financial ruin.

"While there is danger that the paper bubble is to be blown up until it bursts and throws our whole system of debt, banking, and currency into ruin, the public thought is turned away from this peril and from guarding against it, and is taken up with schemes to fasten a despotic and military government upon the people of the South. If the day comes that this Government fails to keep its faith with the holders of national bonds and national currency, this Union will be in extreme peril, and we shall pay the penalty of neglecting our own affairs to meddle with the home concerns of distant States."

Seven years ago this language was held at the Democratic Convention:

"It is repudiation to force our legal tenders upon the bondholders. What makes it so? The low credit of the country. Build that up; make your paper as good as gold, and this question cannot come up. Then the bondholder will not care which you give him. This controversy grows out of the fact that men do not believe our legal tenders are as good as gold. If it is repudiation to pay such money, it is repudiation to keep it debased by waste, and by partisan plans to keep our country in disorder and danger."

Again, this language was held by Mr. Tilden and his friends six years since:

"It is clear to every thoughtful man that public safety and honor will not admit of our having two kinds of currency for any length of time. We must have a uniform currency for all classes. There is but one question to be settled. Shall our currency be uniformly good or uniformly bad? Are we to force the bondholder to take bad money, or are we to give to labor and business good money? Are we to have an honest standard of value for all, or is industry, enterprise, and morality to be perplexed and disordered by a shifting and dishonest standard? If it can be shown that all these evils under which we labor spring from a common source, then it is clear that all classes should join in a common effort to root out the policy which sheds such widespread curses."

At this time the business of our country is depressed, commerce is paralyzed, and labor suffers. By common consent this state of affairs is due to our vicious financial system and debased currency. If the Administration eight years ago, at the close of the war, had heeded the words and warnings of Mr. Tilden, would this deep distress be now felt in our land? This intelligent audience knows that we should now be in the enjoyment of unrivaled prosperity if the men in power had done their duty. Since the close of our civil war the two leading powers of Europe have been involved in a fierce, gigantic struggle. Yet in Germany and in France the people are not wronged and oppressed by a debased currency. Our affairs have been so mismanaged that, although our resources are so vast and varied, although the best wealth of Europe in the form of intelligent labor has been poured into our country, we are now sinking from prosperity into commercial distress. Labor is afflicted. There are gloom and anxiety in the homes of our mechanics. In the face of these results, we are clamorously told that a change of rulers and a return to the economy, simplicity, and honesty which once marked the administration of our affairs will be hurtful to our credit at home and abroad! What measures are proposed by the Administration for our relief? What hope is held out for a better state of affairs? What is said or done to encourage our workmen or to give confidence to our capitalists? The only light thrown upon the future policy of the men in power is that shed by their actions in the past. Is there any assurance of returning prosperity in that? Can we be lifted up above the gloom of our situation by traveling a downward path? It is said the Democratic victories in the Western States were gained by those who are in favor of debasing our currency. This is an unfair statement. But if it was true, what then? Are you to strike down those in New-York who have boldly demanded an honest currency, and have stood up against political friends and foes alike? If you defeat Mr. Tilden, you strike down the earliest, the most resolute, the most persistent and the most able advocate of a sound currency. If you take for truth the statements of the Administration press, then the record of this Fall's election will read in the eyes of the world to the effect that the inflationists triumph at the West, and the friends of an honest currency are cut down in New-York. Is this the way to uphold the honor and credit of our country? Will it not strike a deadly blow at the policy which seeks to place the industry and commerce of our people upon the firm foundations which alone can support a system of finance which will give hope and happiness to the homes of our laborers and success to the enterprises of our capitalists? Bear in mind that you are not only wronged directly by a fluctuating currency, but more and worse than that, that it engenders a corruption in administration, a waste of wealth, a profligacy in power, which, in the form of pervading taxation, robs labor of its profits and carries sufferings and privations into the family circle, and throws a gloom over domestic relations. Those who assail Mr. Tilden and his friends not only shut their eyes to the record we have thus displayed, but they forget their own history. Who framed the financial system under which these evils have grown up? Who inflated the currency until, by their confessions, they lessened its value more rapidly than they increased its volume? When the Supreme Court of the United States gave the righteous judgment that the man who made the contract before the passage of the Legal-tender act, whereby he agreed to pay in gold and silver, could not avail himself of its terms to wrong his creditors by forcing a debased currency upon them—who overthrew the decisions which would have gone far to bring us back to a sound basis? Nay, more, who were the parties which at the last session of Congress did inflate our currency to the amount of more than $40,000,000? Is it a fair thing for these men to say that the election of Mr. Tilden, with his record, will tend to inflation of our currency, or a violation of our public faith? For a series of years, in behalf of industry and commerce, we have urged a sound financial policy. Our efforts have been baffled by the appeals of our opponents to passion and prejudice, thus turning away the public mind from a consideration of the great and vital question. Our capitalists must have a currency to enable them to carry out their enterprises with success—a currency which is on a par with that of other civilized nations. Our working-men need steady and reliable work and good pay. They can have neither while the standards of value shift from day to day, and they are paid for their toil with dollars which are not dollars. Upon the financial point the Democratic Party of New-York gives notice to its political friends in other States, and to its opponents here and elsewhere, that, as it first demanded a good currency, it will to the last insist upon that demand. Its purposes are crystalized into the form set forth by its State Convention when it insists upon a "return to specie payments and no step backward."

OTHER ADDRESSES.

The Chairman here informed the meeting that it was expected Mr. Tilden would be present, but that for some reasons, which it was unnecessary to state, he was unable to attend.

Mr. Richard H. Huntley was then introduced, and announced himself as a convert from the Republican Party. He found himself for the first time, he said, in the presence of a Democratic audience. He had nothing to say upon national affairs, but he discoursed for a brief space on home matters, and stated his intention of voting for every name on the Democratic ticket, from Tilden to Britton. At the conclusion of his remarks, three cheers were given for the new convert.

Ex-Mayor Powell next came forward. He commenced by telling his auditors that the dramatist informed them that there was a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, led on to fortune. This beginning appeared to be unfortunate, for there was presently a most perceptible ebb in the human tide which tended not to fortune, but to the door-ways. Ex-Mayor Powell took the hint, made a show of saying something, said nothing, and sat down.

Mr. Winchester Britton was then presented. His remarks were more personal than general. He complained that he had been removed from office at the fiat of Gov. Dix, and offered to abandon his candidature for District Attorney if the referee, now a judge of the Supreme Court, who had heard all the evidence in the case, and whom, he complains, Gov. Dix had not consulted, reported in favor of the Governor's decision. He made the same proposition in case the Attorney General of the State should report similarly.

The meeting then adjourned.

RAILROAD THIEVES AT WORK.

Thomas Garvey, whose picture has adorned the rogues' gallery for the past twenty years, was yesterday committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with larceny from the person. The complainant, William H. Gillman, of No. 328 West Forty-eighth street, stated that while on the rear platform of an Eighth avenue car on Saturday night, three men jostled against him suspiciously, and immediately afterward he missed his watch. Seeing the prisoner, who was one of the three fleeing rapidly after jumping off the car, Mr. Gillman gave chase. Officer Munson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who was in a registration establishment, heard the cries of "stop thief," and captured the thief corner of Spring and Hudson streets. While on the way to the court-room, Gillman, the complainant, was handed his watch by an unknown man on condition that he would not prosecute. The Justice, however, did not acquiesce in the arrangement, and the complaint was entertained.

SINGULAR CASE OF ARSON.

Two men, named respectively George Kaser and Louis Decker, are in the jail in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on a charge of arson committed under peculiar circumstances. Having stolen a foundered horse from the stables of John Vannoy, of Montague township, they broke into the stables of Luke Decker, near Beemer's Church, and exchanged the animal for a better one belonging to Decker. To conceal the robbery they set fire to the barn, and the building, with the horses and grain, was entirely consumed. The loss is $4,500, insured for $2,700. The foundered horse was traced to Decker's barn, and was recognized in the ruins by his shoes.

OCEAN TRANSPORTATION AT PORTLAND ME.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 26.—At a meeting of merchants to-day, the subject of steamer accommodations was discussed. It is understood that if the city will furnish facilities free, as in Boston and Baltimore, a line of steamers can be secured for the whole year round.

NOMINATIONS.

RENOMINATION IN THE TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republican Assembly Convention of the Twelfth District, met at Seiler's Dry Dock Hall, No. 291 East Fourth street, last evening, and received the declination of Charles McColley, nominated at a previous meeting. The withdrawal was accepted, and Joseph Archbold was nominated amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Archbold will probably be elected, as he has lived many years in the district, and is favorably known. He is about thirty-five years of age, and learned the trade of a ship-joiner with John Englis & Sons, the large ship-builders of Greenpoint. He has for eleven years past been a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under Marshall B. Blake, of the Thirty-second District.

DEMOCRATIC RENOMINATION IN THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Owing to the fact that Col. Fred Conkling had declined the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District, the convention met last evening at Olympic Hall, on West Sixteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the purpose of nominating a new candidate. A report of the Conference Committee was presented recommending the nomination of Gen. Elijah Ward. A rumor that Col. Conkling had reconsidered his declination tended to throw a damper on the proceedings, and there was a slight delay between the conclusion of the report and its acceptance. Finally, however, somebody nominated Gen. Ward, and he was declared the candidate. It will be remembered that Gen. Ward represented the Eighth Congressional District some twelve years since, and was defeated for re-election.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Assembly Convention of the First Assembly District was held last night at No. 152 Franklin street. Mr. Edward Oelsner, Jr., presided, and Mr. John J. McCabe acted as Secretary. Col. Michael W. Burns was nominated by acclamation. Upon being informed of the fact by a committee of three appointed for the purpose, Col. Burns accepted the nomination, and in a brief and appropriate speech thanked the convention for the honor conferred on him. Col. Burns is about thirty-six years of age, was born in the First District, and has resided in it all his life. In 1862 he organized a company in the Seventy-third Regiment, went to the front with them, served throughout the war, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the Seventy-third. He now occupies the position of United States weigher. He has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party, and is one of the most popular men in his district.

SECOND AND THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

The Assembly Convention of the Second Assembly District met last night at No. 189 Chatham street. Mr. Frank McGrane occupied the chair and Mr. Michael Sherry acted as Secretary. Mr. Charles Zoller was nominated for the Assembly, and a committee of three was appointed to advise him of the nomination and request his acceptance. The convention was then adjourned until to-morrow night at 7 o'clock, when the committee will report.

The Third Assembly District Convention last evening unanimously nominated Mr. Thomas H. Rielly for Assembly.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Republican Congressional Convention for the Sixth District, met last night at No. 291 East Fourth street, Mr. Thomas Sutliff presiding. Mr. James H. Campbell, of the Fifteenth Ward, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Congress from the district.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIAL OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Two Inspectors of Election appeared before the Board of Police, yesterday, having been summoned to show cause why they should not be removed on charges of neglect of duty. John Casey, an inspector in the Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District, was charged with having absented himself from the place of registry for several hours for each of the four days of registration. On Saturday last he did not put in an appearance until 2 o'clock P. M. Casey was dismissed. Jeremiah Regan, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election in the Twelfth Election District of the Second Assembly District, was charged with having allowed the United States Supervisor stationed at the place of registry to write the names of registered voters in his register instead of writing them himself, and also with having insisted that a citizen, who presented himself for registration and who desired to affirm, should swear on the Bible. In this he was overruled by his associate inspectors, and the citizen affirmed and was registered, after which Regan told him that "he was too smart and should get a leather medal and hang it round his neck." Regan, in his defence, stated that the place was crowded with politicians and others, that he was nervous and his hand trembled so that he could not write, and he requested the Supervisor to write some of the names for him. He was also under the impression that the law required every citizen applying for registration to swear, and he therefore refused to allow the person referred to above to affirm until overruled by his associates. In regard to the remark about the leather medal, that, he said, was merely a joke. Mr. Regan was severely reprimanded by the board, and the case was laid over for future action.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INDORSEMENT.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Campaign Club of the Twentieth Assembly District was held at the head-quarters, Union Hall, No. 867 Third avenue, last evening, Capt. James Murphy in the chair. The Republican State and County tickets were enthusiastically indorsed. The members also pledged themselves to support Hon. Isaac H. Bailey and Hon James O'Brien for Congressmen in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts respectively; Major Willard Bullard, Stephen N. Simonson, and Henry C. Robinson for Aldermen of the Eighth Senatorial District, and Jacob Hess for Assembly.

THE ALDERMANIC TICKET AT LARGE.

The Corporation Counsel has decided that candidates for the offices of Aldermen at Large of this City must be voted for on tickets separate from those bearing the names of candidates for the offices of District Aldermen, and be also separate from all other tickets. He has also decided that the Police Commissioners must provide separate boxes for the reception of tickets for Aldermen at Large. The opinion was furnished at the request of the Police Board, who issued orders yesterday to have separate boxes furnished.

PREPARING FOR A RALLY IN THE OLD NINTH.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association met last night at Bleecker buildings. One hundred and thirteen new members subscribed their names to the roll. During the foregoing proceedings preparations were made to insure an enthusiastic ratification meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening at Bleecker buildings. Many eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting.

NOTES.

Tilden, imitating the advertising tactics of quack doctors and pretentious mountebanks, has had a flattering lithograph portrait of himself tacked up in almost every low bar-room in the City.

Republicans of all classes say that they will vote for Salem H. Wales for Mayor, and if Ottendorfer is defeated and Wickham elected the disgrace of handing over the City to the control of the gambler Morrissey and the political adventurer Kelly will not rest upon their shoulders.

The Empire City Republican Club, an organization composed of solid colored voters, has its rooms at No. 70 Sullivan street. The colored Republican clubs of this district rendered valuable service to the party last election, and can influence a large number of voters in the present canvass.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District yesterday nominated Mr. S. B. Chittenden for the long and short term. Mr. Chittenden's Republican opponents are Mr. Peter W. Ostrander for the long term, and Capt. Frederick Cochen for the short term.

The German Republican Campaign Club of the First Assembly District held an enthusiastic meeting at No. 389 Washington street last night. Col. Michael Burns, candidate for Assembly from the First District, and Mr. John Robinson, candidate for Alderman of the Fourth Senatorial District, were indorsed by the association.

The Isaac H. Bailey Club held an enthusiastic meeting at Muller's Hall, No. 2,313 Third avenue, last evening, William A. Borst, Chairman. Speeches were made by Col. Lambert and Major Wood, and a resolution to march with music in a body to Thomas' Central Park Garden, to join the mass-meeting on Wednesday evening, was adopted.

Ex-Police Justice Hogan will, it is believed by leading Democrats of the lower wards, poll a larger vote for Congress in the Fifth District than his Tammany opponent, Edwin R. Meade. The last-named candidate is spoken of in opprobrious terms by the "gang" as a "carpet-bagger" from Chenango County. Morrissey and Kelly are doing all in their power to aid his election.

Arrangements are being perfected for a grand mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening next, to ratify the nomination by the Republican County Convention of Salem H. Wales for Mayor, Gen. Patrick H. Jones for Register, and S. B. H. Vance, G. P. C. Billings, Frederick Kühne, and George Forster for Aldermen at large. Eminent speakers will be invited to address the meeting, and an enthusiastic gathering of the Republicans of the City is expected.

The friends of Mr. Ottendorfer express great confidence in his election, and say that 40,000 votes will be polled for him.

Col. Charles S. Strong, the Republican candidate in the Tenth Assembly District, is very popular in the locality, and has a host of personal friends. He was born in this City in 1835 and has been an active Republican since 1856. He was Secretary of the Republican General Committee for several years, was an active member of the Ninth Regiment, and is now Lieutenant Colonel of the "Veterans of the Ninth."

The Twenty-first Assembly District Prohibition Committee has made the following nominations: For Assembly, James Shipman; for Aldermen, Eighth District, James A. Stokes, Dr. Paul W. Allen, and Evan H. Hopkins. The District Committee—C. C. Leigh, J. B. Gibbs, E. H. Hopkins, A. Wadhams, and Robert J. S. White—were elected delegates to the County Convention at Oriental Hall, Eighteenth street and Third avenue, to-morrow evening.

Alderman Edward Gilon, Tammany candidate for Alderman from the Fifth Senatorial District, has fallen into bad odor with the Democrats of his district. They charge him with having changed his name in order to conceal his Irish birth, and the Hibernian supporters of the Tammany ticket, having taken deadly offense thereat, threaten to "get square" with him.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

REASSEMBLING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION—A CHANGE IN THE TICKET.

When the Kings County Republican Convention adjourned on Wednesday last, it adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. This is a customary proceeding, and there was no thought at the time that another meeting of the delegates would be rendered necessary. It was discovered, however, shortly after the adjournment of the convention that Mr. Ripley Ropes, one of its nominees, was ineligible by reason of his place of residence. The Commissioners of Charities, although voted for on a general ticket, are selected from certain districts. This year the vacancies in the board occur in the Second, Third, and Fifth Districts. Mr. Ropes was nominated for the Second District, but as a law passed in 1858 makes it necessary for the candidate to reside in the district for which he is elected, Mr. Ropes is ineligible, his residence being in the First District. This discovery rendered necessary the reassembling of the convention. Hon. William Richardson, permanent Chairman, accordingly issued a call, and the delegates met yesterday afternoon at Sawyers' Hall, corner of Fulton and Jay streets. At 1:30 o'clock Mr. Richardson called the convention to order, and briefly stated the reason that rendered necessary the reassembling of the delegates. Mr. Richardson expressed his regret that Mr. Ropes was ineligible. Speaking of the Democrats placed on nomination for Commissioners of Charity, Mr. Richardson said that if a resolution had been passed by the convention of that party indorsing in the fullest way the mismanagement and fraud which had characterized the administration of the Charity Commission it could not be plainer evidence of their sentiments than was to be found in the nominations which they had made. Mr. Ropes was next introduced and received with vociferous cheers. He made an effective speech, in which he advocated the lifting of the Charity Commission out of the arena of politics. He denounced the fraud and corruption that heretofore existed and exists now in a lesser degree in the Charity Commission. During the past year the department absorbed over $500,000, while the unfortunate inmates of the different institutions under the care of the Commissioners actually starved. Allowed by appropriation over $400,000, there was this year a deficit of $94,000—a deficit which could not be accounted for. Mr. Ropes said that at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors he would make an effort to reach through the law the men who had misappropriated that money. The speaker urged the election of the Republican candidates, and stated that Mr. Wheeler, one of the retiring Commissioners, and a Democrat, was unable to obtain a renomination from his party because he had, during the short term he was in office, tried to bring about some reforms. At the conclusion of Mr. Ropes' address he was loudly applauded.

Ex-Mayor Samuel Booth was then nominated for Charity Commissioner for the Second District by Mr. Talbot, of the Nineteenth Ward. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lorin Palmer, and Mr. Booth was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Richardson then read the following letter from Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, which explains itself:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 26, 1874.

Hon. William Richardson, Chairman Kings County Republican Convention:

SIR: After mature deliberation, I have determined not to accept the nomination of your convention for District Attorney, which has been so generously and unexpectedly given me, and hereby transmit my declination of the same. Both private and public reasons have determined me on this course. I have no local political claims to the office for the reason that I have been a resident of this county for but a comparatively short period of time.

Besides, we are upon a crisis in the political affairs of the country when personal sacrifices should be made, and personal ambitions should be subordinate to the welfare and success of the party. I believe I could have been elected, but if there was a doubt that doubt shall not be allowed to interfere with success. That doubt, I believe, will be removed if the County ticket is honored with the name of Philip S. Crooke for District Attorney. His name is as "familiar as household words," and will be a tower of strength. His large personal acquaintance, his association with many of our most important public institutions, his valuable services to the country in various positions of trust, his reputation for ability and integrity, and the great popularity which he has developed whenever he has been before the people, will give immense strength to the ticket.

As is well known, Gen. Crooke was my favorite candidate for this office, and no one was more surprised than myself at the result of the ballot. I was present in the convention to move his unanimous nomination, and now I believe all my friends will work as honestly and earnestly for him as they would have worked for me. I trust he will be nominated by the most enthusiastic acclamation.

In declining this nomination it would be ungrateful did I not publicly thank the gentlemen who worked so zealously and earnestly for my nomination, among whom were conspicuously Messrs. Daggett, Hoyt, Ellery, and many others whom I would like to mention if time would permit. Trusting you may have perfect harmony in filling up your ticket, I have the honor to remain, yours for success,

I. S. CATLIN.

Mr. Daggett, of the Nineteenth Ward, said that long before he had heard Gen. Crooke's name mentioned for the office of District Attorney he had used every honorable means to secure the nomination of Gen. Catlin. There were rumors started by the Democrats, Mr. Daggett said, to the effect that Gen. Catlin had been induced to withdraw by Frederick A. Schroeder. Gen. Catlin authorized the speaker to say that these rumors were malicious falsehoods, having no foundation in fact. Mr. Daggett then nominated for District Attorney Gen. Philip S. Crooke. The nomination was seconded by several gentlemen, and Gen. Crooke was nominated by acclamation.

The Chairman next read a letter from Mr. Ludovic Bennett, declining the nomination for County Treasurer, on the ground that his professional duties would prevent him from giving the necessary time to the office if he were elected. Mr. Strong then moved that Daniel Maujer be nominated for County Treasurer in the place of Mr. Bennett. The nomination was made by acclamation. Messrs. Crooke and Booth were introduced to the delegates, and in short addresses returned thanks for their nomination. The convention then adjourned.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING—BISHOP HARRIS GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK OF METHODIST MISSIONS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Methodist Preachers, held yesterday, Bishop Harris gave an interesting account of the progress of the missionary work in various countries which he had visited. His visit to the several missionary districts was one of inspection and observation, and he came before the meeting with a very large accumulation of material which he had not had time to put into definite shape. He therefore detailed his experiences in an informal, but very interesting, manner. A great many points were considered in connection with his observation of missionary progress. The first was the country in which the missions were located, then the climate as affecting the health and usefulness of the missionaries; the productions of the country and various economical questions in respect to it; the Government of the country, and especially its attitude in regard to a new religion and the protection of those who might embrace it; the physical condition of the people and their mental peculiarities; their domestic and social habits and customs; the various forms of religion and the influence of idolatry and superstition; the best method of approaching the natives with the Gospel; the general education among them, and its system, so far as they might have any system, and the kind of instruction given in the schools and the influence of that instruction on the morals of the people. Besides these general questions there were many others concerning the actual missionary work which, he said, he found it important to understand, such as questions of finance, the co-operation of native missionaries, and more especially self-supporting missions, which, so far as he could judge, was of the greatest importance. The first place in which he came in contact with heathenism was the Empire of Japan, where the people, he said, were excessively religious. He was impressed with this fact in every part of the country through which he had traveled. Along the highway at Yokohama, about thirty miles long, there was a temple at every half mile, and these were never deserted. One thing particularly impressed him, and that was that nobody ever attempted to worship until he had made a contribution. They ought themselves, he thought, learn a good lesson from the Japanese in this respect. He described the people as exceedingly polite and hospitable to strangers, and the missionary work as prosperous. He spoke in high terms of the services of the American representative, then in Japan, to the missions and of his influence with the Japanese Government. The missions of China he also described as very successful, that of Foo Chow, in particular, being a model mission. It was almost entirely self-supporting, and did not receive a dollar from the missionary treasury that was not absolutely necessary. In India the principal difficulties arose from caste, but still the missions there, (more particularly the Bombay and Bengal missions,) were very successful. In Bulgaria, in Turkey, there was, he said, only one missionary, who had a school, a theological seminary, a printing office, and who, in fact, worked the entire mission. He thought they owed it to the Bulgarians and to the cause of Christ to reinforce that mission or let the American Board have it. He stated his belief that the representative of the American Government in Bulgaria did not take proper care of the mission, if he did not actually throw obstacles in its way. The missions in Switzerland and Italy he described as entirely satisfactory. He also gave a satisfactory account of the missions in Saxony and Wurtemburg, and described the Scandinavian missions—especially those of Sweden, where they are recognized by the Government—as passing beyond his most sanguine expectations. The cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Dr. Harris for his discourse, and a hope expressed that the information which he had communicated would be embodied in permanent form.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

PROGRESS OF THE EMPLOYERS' MOVEMENT—A FAILURE AS YET—MEETING OF THE COOPERS LAST NIGHT—THEIR FUTURE ACTION.

Contrary to all expectations, no trouble occurred in reference to the "lock-out" of the journeymen coopers by their employers yesterday. Captain Van Dusen, of the First Precinct, had a reserve section of his men detailed around Old slip and Front street, and personally with Detective Kearns kept anxious watch to prevent any breach of the peace. A delegation of the journeymen coopers waited on Captain Van Dusen, and assured him that as far as they were concerned no trouble need be anticipated. Capt. Van Dusen, however, though impressed with the truth of the workmen's statements, yet is prepared to meet any emergency, and will be on all occasions ready to prevent any breach of the peace. On the part of the journeymen, they claim that the conduct of the unskilled workmen who supply their places will speedily decide the contest in their favor. Mr. W. A. Waydell hired several outsiders yesterday, and was the only one who did so. In reference to these employes, a TIMES reporter had an interview with Mr. E. Walsh, Deputy Grand of the Coopers' Union. Mr. Walsh said: "To show you, Sir, the character of the men who claim to be able to fill our places, I will only instance the case of one man, named Michael Wogan, employed by Mr. Waydell to-day. This man is the nephew of the notorious Mike Wogan, keeper of a bucket shop in Cherry street. He was formerly a member of the Volunteer Fire-Brigade, and was sent to State Prison for setting fire to a warehouse in Front street. He was dismissed from the Metropolitan Fire Department for making false charges against his comrades, and his whole record is one of crime and infamy. This is a sample of the men whom it is intended shall supply our places."

The Coopers' Union held a meeting at No. 165 East Broadway last night, Mr. John O'Neill, President, in the chair, and Mr. John Lynch, Vice President. The resolutions offered by the officers of the society, and published in THE TIMES of yesterday were read and unanimously approved of.

It was resolved that the shares in the co-operative company should be reduced to $25 each, in order that working coopers should be given an opportunity to purchase, and that the stock-work so produced should at once be shipped to the West Indian market.

Mr. O'Neill, at the close of the meeting, moved that a vote of thanks be passed in favor of the New-York TIMES, as a token of thanks for the fair and impartial reports which had been published in that journal regarding the present strike. The meeting then adjourned.

THE GLENDENNING TRIAL.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION — WHAT TOOK PLACE AT THE PRESENTATION OF PLATE.

The eleventh day's proceedings in the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning before the Jersey City Presbytery commenced at one o'clock yesterday in the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church.

George P. Howell, an elder of the church, was recalled. He was asked what reason Glendenning had given him for giving valuable presents to Miss Pomeroy. He declined to answer—first, on the ground that it would be a breach of confidence; and second, on the ground that it would foreshadow the defense. The question being pressed, he finally said that Glendenning had given Miss Pomeroy the watch-guard to enable her the better to take care of the watch he had given her.

Miss Clara Randall testified to Miss Pomeroy's good character, to the death-bed scene, to the lateness of the hour at which, on several occasions, Glendenning left Miss Pomeroy's home. One night she saw him leave at 11:40, P. M. Another night at 1:40, A. M., and on still another occasion, at 2 A. M. When he left, instead of walking on the sidewalk he walked on the grass.

Mrs. Lizzie C. Reeves, who was next sworn, testified: On the morning of the 10th of May, Mary received from Mr. Glendenning a note which she showed to me; it read like this as nearly as I can recollect:

DEAR MARY: I wish you would be ready at 7:30. We will go either to New-York or Jersey City. I want you to look your prettiest. Your, [or your own] GLEN.

When Miss Pomeroy made her dying statement to Judge Aldridge her mind was clear. I was present in the church at the presentation of a silver service to Mr. Glendenning. Mary had not been let into the secret until the plate had been bought, and she felt offended. I sat with Mary in the church on the night of the presentation. Mr. Glendenning came over to us. He said to Mary: "What's the matter? why don't you brighten up?" and asked her what she thought of the service. She replied that it was very nice, but plain. I said aside to her, on the presumption that she was engaged to Glendenning, "It will be so much easier for you to keep it clean, Mary." To which Mr. Glendenning replied, "That is so, Mrs. Reeves." I do not know whether Mr. Glendenning heard me say the word "you," but presumed that he did.

Mrs. Francis S. Birmingham testified to Miss Pomeroy's good character, and to the death-bed scene. Cyrus Thatcher also testified to Miss Pomeroy's character.

Several witnesses being absent, the Presbytery went into a discussion of the admissibility of rebutting testimony, and were so engaged when an adjournment was made.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS.

THE DUTY OF CHURCHES TO THE ASSOCIATION—THE ACTION OF THE LONG ISLAND BRETHREN.

The regular meeting of the Baptist ministers was held yesterday in the lecture-room of the Baptist Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, Rev. H. B. Waring, of Brooklyn, presiding. In the absence of the appointed essayist, Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, who was to speak on "The Duty of the Church toward the Temperance Question," Rev. Dr. Fulton moved that the meeting take up and discuss the question, "Was it the duty of a Church to be governed by the actions of its representatives in the Association?"

The motion was carried, and Dr. Fulton opened the discussion by saying that the subject had been suggested to him in an article written by Dr. Hitchcock, who evidently took the ground that it was not the duty of a church to bow to the action of the association to which it belonged. His (the speaker's) idea on the matter was that when an association withdrew fellowship from a church it was clearly the duty of the other churches to disown that church.

Dr. Hitchcock said, granting that a church should respect the actions of the association, it could still take a course of action of its own.

Rev. Mr. McArthur said he was delighted at the firm action of the Long Island Association in the case of the Lee Avenue and Marcy Avenue Churches, and it was the duty of each individual church to give due weight to its decision. He scouted the idea of the entire independence of churches, and characterized the language of its supporters as "bombast of the Fourth of July style." Regarding the case of the Lee Avenue Church he believed that all right-thinking men could not give or receive letters from it, knowing the cause of its disconnection with the association. He, himself, would positively refuse a letter to the church, but would feel constrained to give a statement of Christian character to any of his people who might wish to join the disfranchised church. He would pursue the same course if the persons asked for a letter to a Presbyterian church.

Rev. Messrs. Love, Thomas, and others protested against Brother McArthur characterizing the remarks of the speakers in favor of individual church independence as "Fourth of July bombast." After an apology from Brother McArthur, who said he did not mean to be discourteous or personal, the subject was further discussed by Rev. Messrs. Hutchins, Lawson, Rhodes, Hughes, Thomas, Love, Holmes, Osborne, Davies, and others, the majority of whom believed in the independence of the churches. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CROCKER HOMICIDE.

Coroner Jones, of Brooklyn, yesterday began the inquest in the case of Alfred E. Crocker, the young man who died in the City Hospital from injuries received in an affray with the Italian barber on Thursday last. The weight of testimony seemed to be that the young men, Schalk and Crocker, who were under the influence of liquor, were the aggressors, and had provoked the Italian to self-defense. The inquest was adjourned before all the testimony was taken, and will be resumed to-day.

THE SAFE CONSPIRAC[illegible]

TRIAL OF HARRINGTON, WILLIAMS, AND WHITELY.

TESTIMONY OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE CONCERNING THE ARREST OF THE BURGLARS—EXAMINATION OF OTHER WITNESSES ON THE SAME POINT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—In the Safe Burglary case, the trial of Messrs. Harrington, Williams, and Whitely was resumed to-day. The court assembled at eleven o'clock, Judge Humphrey presiding. The jury were admonished by him not to read any newspapers during the trial. Not only were they not to read anything about the trial, but they must not take up a newspaper at all. They could hardly do so without meeting with a heading in it relating to this trial. They must not allow any paper to get into their hands any printed or written paper, nor must they hold any conversation with any outside person. Their minds must be kept blank to receive the testimony, and their opinions must be based entirely upon the evidence.

Major Richards, Chief of Police, was recalled and examined by Mr. Riddle. He said that Mr. Harrington remarked, after the arrest of the burglar, that the transactions that night had not included Columbus Alexander, and he desired that in giving the matter out to the papers, [illegible] made of the arrest at Alexander's house, but that they should be informed the arrest took place in the north-west part of the city. When [illegible] called they were directed to Harrington for information. Harrington also requested that after they was over they should go to the Club-house on New-York avenue. Harrington told witness that he would light up his office at the night of the [illegible] to protect the office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—When Harrington told him about the intended burglary [illegible] remarked, "Alexander is in this thing." He did not recollect that Harrington replied [illegible] can't be, for no man would have [illegible] ered to him in that manner." When he met Harrington, at Harrington's house, on the 23d, he remarked to Harrington that [illegible] nothing in it, and intimated that it was a sell. In a former instance a burglary in the City was [illegible] by information given to the police in a [illegible] to that received by Harrington. Detective Clarvoe went to Harrington's house [illegible] remained down stairs in the parlor while [illegible] went up to the library to see Harrington. After half an hour's talk with Harrington, [illegible] called and the letter was read to him, and [illegible] that it was a matter to be looked after. [illegible] and Harrington decided to watch the [illegible] of the office, and Clarvoe was directed to watch the outside on the north side of the street. Did not know that the window in the [illegible] room where witness and Harrington were watching commanded a view of the back entrance, so that any person passing out of the back door would have to pass by witness and Harrington. Did not know that Billy Evans was in the back office at the time. After persons had entered the hall-way [illegible] and one had inquired for the colored man, witness suggested that some one be sent to inform the colored man not to come to the office that night to disturb them. Harrington sent Billy Evans, who was then in the back office (at Fisher's office;) afterward left the office with Harrington; thinking that nothing would be done that night, took a stroll. Witness was somewhat under the direction of Harrington that night. Witness wished it distinctly understood that the [illegible] that night were not arranged by him. [illegible] was not posted outside by his direction. He acquiesced in it. Distinctly saw the [illegible] standing in the shade of the [illegible] not swear that he was one of the two men who came up Four-and-a-half street afterward and entered the office. The burglars came up and entered very boldly, as though they belonged on the premises. Heard some one remark, after the [illegible] were taken, that a man had entered the office, but witness did not see him. Directed the officers watching the rear of the building to let the burglars in and not arrest them should they come out that way. Witness made up his mind not to follow the burglar with the bundle. Williams followed the burglar who did not have the bundle and went down D street. The [illegible] ties following went on and gradually drew near [illegible] until he arrived at the corner of Tenth and G streets, when he was nearly surrounded. The explosion did not attract any one to the scene. The reason why Clarvoe was not called up stairs when witness had just arrived at Harrington's house, was that witness did not know Clarvoe [illegible] himself were there on the same business. Witness said Harrington did not interfere with the number of men which witness posted to watch the burglary. Harrington told witness that he desired [illegible] prosecuting attorney [illegible] line of argument to pursue in regard to this burglary and desired witness to act under his direction, so that his chain of evidence might be complete if the case came before the courts. A recess was here taken until 1:30 o'clock. After recess the direct examination of Major Richards, by Mr. Riddle, was resumed: Harrington and he were together during the pursuit of the burglars.

Q.—If you had been left to yourself that night would you not have arrested the burglars while they were at work in the office?

The defence objected to the question, and argued it.

The Court decided the witness might say whether he acted on his own responsibility, or on that of Harrington. Exception noted.

Q.—At what time during that night did you propose to arrest these parties?

A.—While they were at work in the office.

Q.—Why did you not do it?

A.—Harrington objected to my doing so. In my action about arresting or failing to arrest, I was governed entirely by Harrington.

William F. Lee was called and sworn: I am a policeman; in April last I was on duty at Police Head-quarters; on the 23d of April I was directed by Major Richards to go with a detective officer of the District Attorney, and was placed in a position to watch the rear of the office; Harrington and Tom Shepherd came around once, and Harrington told witness that some one was going to break open his office, and he wanted witness to [illegible] Harrington changed the position of witness; Major Richards came around and asked witness why he did not remain where he had been posted, and witness replied he had changed his position by direction of Harrington. Witness afterward, by direction of Major Richards, [illegible] officers to aid in watching, and himself returned to Police Head-quarters. He came out to the street about 1 o'clock, and heard the explosion. When the burglar was first arrested, witness recorded his name at Police Head-quarters, and took charge of the bundle which was brought in with the prisoner. The bundle contained books and papers.

William H. Evans, sworn, testified: Is employed at the District Attorney's office. Harrington showed witness a letter on the 23d of last April. The letter contained information concerning a robbery of the safe in the office; (witness here gave the [illegible] of several parties who had rooms in the building;) on Thursday, the 23d, by request of Harrington, witness and [illegible] fixed up some packages which they could identify and placed them in the safe. Witness received instructions from Harrington to be at the office that evening, as they were going to watch the safe. The colored janitor was the only person who slept in the building. Witness went up to the office as requested, and entered Judge Fisher's room. Some one came into the hall-way, and witness went out to see what he wanted. A colored man inquiring for Josh, the janitor. Went back and told Harrington and Major Richards, and they directed witness to go and tell Josh not to come down there that night. Harrington told him he would find Josh at the club-house. Witness went up there to see that Josh, [illegible] told witness to remain at the club-house till he (Harrington) should get around there. On the 23d, Harrington told witness to tell Josh to light up the office and sleep there. [illegible] taking a lunch with Messrs. Kilbourn and Evans.

Joshua Parker, colored, sworn: Am janitor at the office of the District Attorney. First heard about the burglary on the night of the 23d of April. Lighted up the office by direction of Harrington on the night of the 22d, and [illegible] directed. On the afternoon of the 23d, witness and Harrington were at the office. Witness told Harrington about some articles in the safe belonging to witness.

Q.—Did Mr. Harrington tell you that if they were stolen he would pay you for them? A.—Not at that time, but he may have done so afterward.

Q.—Did you not testify to that effect before the Grand Jury? Objected to, and after discussion the question was withdrawn.

The counsel for the Government suggested that the jury be allowed to view the premises. The court decided the jury could not examine the premises unless the defendants were present, and unless there was to be a judicial investigation there the court would not permit any irregularity, and the gentlemen conducting the case could see the necessity of such a course. The court would, however, prescribe certain regulations under which the jury might view the premises after [illegible] had been able to [illegible] tions were necessary.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The Liquor-dealers' Protective Union, M. Herzberg presiding, met at Masonic Hall last night. After the transaction of the usual routine business and the initiation of some sixty new members, a resolution was passed pledging the members of the organization to support no candidates for the Assembly who will not pledge themselves to act in the interest of the liquor-dealers. A proposition of Jones Riley to indorse the Syracuse platform and Democratic State ticket was not acted upon, for the reason, it was argued by Herzberg and others, that it would drive the Republican liquor-dealers to the support of the Republican ticket. On motion a committee for each Assembly district was appointed to call a meeting of the members of the organization in each district to select the candidate for the Assembly who will pledge [illegible] providing for a uniform Excise law all over the State. These meetings are to be held in the course of the present week. [illegible] composed of some 3,000 members. [illegible] submitted a report, showing that [illegible] sources during the [illegible] The expenditures were $18,209 [illegible] of $9,077 81.

A VERDICT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—A jury in the United States Court to-day [illegible] of the Government against the [illegible] G. Simms, late [illegible]

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

SEVENTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—DEBATE ON RITUALISTIC DOCTRINES.

Yesterday's sessions of the Episcopal Church Convention were, perhaps, the most important of any which have hitherto taken place, from the fact that the question of Ritualism came fairly before the house on the consideration of the report of the Committee on Canons. The deputies were present in great force. The seats outside the bar of the house were all occupied, and the galleries were crowded to their utmost capacity. Before the subject came before the house, however, a large amount of miscellaneous business was transacted. Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, presented an interesting report from the Committee on Indian Affairs, showing the progress of the Indians in civilization. The committee protested against the conduct of Government officials who made contracts for the sale of timber on Indian reservations, against the express wishes of the Indians in whom the reservation is vested. The report was accompanied by a letter from Gen. Custer, bearing honorable testimony to the conduct of the Santee scouts. A motion of Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Easton, to take the confirmation of Bishops entirely away from the House of Deputies and to remand it to the standing committees was lost by a large majority. A few minutes past 12 o'clock the ritualistic discussion commenced. Rev. Dr. George Leeds, of Maryland, and Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, supported the amendments to Canon 20 as recommended by the committee restricting ritualistic practices, while Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, spoke against the adoption of the proposed amendments. Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Pennsylvania, followed in support of the alterations in the canon. Mr. Whittle, of Georgia, also supported them, but feared the amendment proposed by the deputy from Alabama; and George C. Shattuck, M. D., of Massachusetts, argued in favor of the ritualistic view of the question.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday morning the provision for the prolonged sessions of the Episcopal Convention took effect, and accordingly the chair was taken by the President at 10 o'clock. After the approval of the minutes, the following report was presented from the Committee on Indian Affairs by Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, appointed at the last session of the House of Deputies, with the concurrence of the House of Bishops, (see pages 234 and 254 of the Journal,) respectfully report that under the authority thus given the members of the committee, acting together or separately, have striven to co-operate with the Board of Missions in supervising the secular work of the Indian agencies under the care of the Church. They have done much in procuring the civilizing agencies that are now preparing Indians to become self-supporting citizens. To many of the Indians who have progressed in civilization, oxen and cows have been furnished, and in one case a flock of sheep; and the Indian women are being taught to make their own clothing and to perform other domestic duties. The year following the appointment of the committee its Chairman visited most of the Indian reservations in the care of the Church, and a hundred copies of his report are herewith transmitted for the information of deputies, but not for entering upon the journal. The consecration of Right Rev. William Hobart Hare, D. D., of the Missionary Jurisdiction of Niobrara, has given the greatest relief to the members of the committee and greatly encouraged desponding Indians by the appointment of a Bishop for them solely. The aid of the Government has again and again been invoked in behalf of the Indian—often successfully, while at other times the merciful intentions of the President have been frustrated by powerful combinations of bad men. One member of the committee, being a member of the United States Senate, has sought, through its committees, to supervise and protect the interests of the Indians, but so far he has failed in an earnest effort to obtain such legislation as would give the Indians a standing in the Federal Courts, that they might sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded. That measure of justice is now pending in the Senate, and it is hoped will be successful. We desire to record our solemn protest against all contracts made by Government officials for the sale of timber on Indian reservations, against the express wishes of the Indians in whom the reservation is vested, and to express the determination of the committee, as far as practicable to protect them in their legal rights. In conclusion, your committee ask the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee on Indian Affairs be appointed, and the preambles and resolution passed at the last session be re-enacted.

WILLIAM WELSH, Chairman.

On motion of Mr. R. C. Mackall, of Easton, the resolution with which the report closed was so amended as to provide for the continuance of the old committee, instead of the appointment of a new one. The report was then accepted.

GEN. CUSTER'S OPINION OF THE SANTEE SCOUTS.

In connection with Mr. Welch's report, the following interesting letter from Gen. Custer was read:

HEAD-QUARTERS MIDDLE DIST., DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Dakota Territory,
Sept. 10, 1874.

Rev. S. D. Hinman, United States Indian Commissioner:

MY DEAR SIR: As the services of the Santee scouts are no longer required, they having been employed in connection with the "Black Hills Expedition," and as they are about to set out on their return to their reservation, I desire to express to you as their agent my hearty approval of their conduct during the brief period they have been under my command. As soldiers I have found them faithful, obedient, and trustworthy, always ready to perform their duty. It gives me still greater pleasure to testify to their deportment as men. I doubt if the same number of young men belonging to the white race could be collected in any community of the same size, whose moral bearing would excel if equal that of the Santee young men who accompanied the "Black Hills Expedition." They seemed to be generally free from the prevailing vices usually found among young men. As a class they neither indulged in profanity or strong drink.

One pleasant incident among the many which characterized my visit to the Black Hills I now recall. It was during one of our resting days in camp. I was seated alone in my tent when suddenly, as if from the rocks and forests of that beautiful region, I heard the familiar air "Old Hundred" roll forth from a score or more of manly voices. Then followed the equally familiar hymn "Rock of Ages," and others not less known. Cavalrymen are not noted for their hymn-singing qualities, and I stepped outside my tent to discover from whom this music came. It was from a group of Santee young men, and I shall long remember the pleasing effect produced by hearing these good old hymns, sung, as I then heard them, by men, or the sons of men, who but a few years ago roamed over this country in a state of barbarous wildness. So much for the labors of Christianity and civilization, and to you, and through you to the Santees under your charge, I express my gratification that so much has been achieved. May the good work go on is the sincere wish of yours, truly,

G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding District.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The following messages from the House of Bishops were then read:

MESSAGE NO. 39.

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That section 1, canon 6, title 2, be amended to read as follows: "If any Presbyter or Deacon shall, without availing himself of the provisions of canon 5, of this title, abandon the communion of this church by open renunciation of the doctrines, discipline, and worship of this Church, or by a formal admission into any religious body not in communion with the same, or in any other way, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the diocese to make certificate of the fact to the Bishop of the diocese, or, if there be no Bishop, to the Bishop of an adjacent diocese, which certificate shall be recorded, and shall be taken and deemed by the ecclesiastical authority as equivalent to a renunciation of the ministry by the minister himself, and the said Bishop may then proceed to suspend for six months the Presbyter or Deacon so certified as abandoning the communion of this Church. Notice shall be given to said minister by the said Bishop receiving the certificate, that unless he shall within six months make a declaration that the facts alleged in said certificate are false, he will be deposed from the ministry of the church."

MESSAGE NO. 40.

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That clause 17 of section 1 of canon 2 of title 2 be amended by adding after the words "crime and immorality" these words following, "and if he be presented under clause 1 of this section the Bishops may, with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, at once inhibit the minister so presented from all the functions of his ministry until trial be had and a verdict given."

Resolved, That clause 5 of section 1 of canon 2 of title 2 be amended by striking out the words, "on being found guilty," and inserting in their stead the words, "if he be found guilty."

MESSAGE NO. 41.

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That clause 17 of section 17, of canon 13 of title 1, be amended by inserting after the words "the House of Bishops shall" the words following: "On the written request of twelve members of the same."

MESSAGE NO. 42.

Resolved, the House of Deputies concurring, That clause 2 of section 2, of canon 13 of title 1, be amended by the substitution, in place of the words "of the House of Bishops' consent," the words following: "If the House of Bishops, by a vote of a majority of all the Bishops entitled to seats and votes in the said house, consent."

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

From the Committee on Canons Mr. Hill Burgwin, of Pittsburg, reported a voluminous set of rules of order for the organization of the house. The report closed as follows:

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a resolution in regard to the organization of this house and who obtained leave to withdraw their previous report upon the subject, respectfully report that they have reconsidered the same, and herewith submit a copy of the standing order, as proposed to be amended, and recommend the adoption of the same, and also of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this order, as amended by the foregoing proposition, be adopted as the standing order of this house, and be printed in the digest at the head of the canons.
2. *Resolved*, That this order, so far as applies to the election of a Vice President, be effectual from this time, and that the house proceed to the election of a Vice President to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 11 A. M.
3. *Resolved*, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following clause be added to section 1 of canon 1, of title 3 of the Digest:

"IV. The rules and orders of each house of the General Convention shall be in force in the ensuing General Convention until the organization thereof, and until they be amended or repealed."

The resolutions were adopted separately and as a whole.

The Secretary read a letter from Rev. William Fraser, of the Diocese of Lichfield, England, forwarding a copy of the "Chronicle of Convocation" containing the record of the proceedings of the last Convocation of Canterbury. He also read a letter from Rev. W. T. Bullock, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, London, acknowledging receipt of three volumes of historical collections relating to Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which were forwarded them by the General Convention.

Rev. Henry S. Getz, of Pittsburg, introduced a preamble and resolutions providing that the House of Bishops be requested to provide such services and observances for the Centennial of the Declaration of Independence as might, in their judgment, be fitted to the occasion. As no new business can be introduced after the sixteenth day of the convention, and as the above-mentioned resolution is clearly new business, the Chairman decided that it must lie over for a day, and then the question of its introduction can be taken.

Rev. Dr. W. G. Farrington, of New-Jersey, reported from the Committee on the General Theological Seminary most favorably as to its general condition, and nominated a board of trustees. The report was recommitted for purposes of correction and completion.

The appointment of a committee to confer with a similar committee from the House of Bishops as to the next place of meeting of the convention was next moved and carried. The Chairman subsequently appointed as such committee Rev. Drs. T. F. Davies, of Pennsylvania; T. R. Lambert, of Massachusetts; and P. K. Cody, of New-York; and Messrs. William Welsh, of Pennsylvania; E. R. Mudge, of Massachusetts, and F. W. Brune, of Maryland.

THE CONFIRMATION OF BISHOPS.

The calendar was then called for. At its head was an amendment proposed by Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Easton, to a report of the Committee on Canons. A motion to lay it on the table was still pending when the house adjourned on Saturday. The effect of the amendment is to take the confirmation of Bishops entirely away from the house on all occasions and to remand it to the standing committees. The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn and at the request of the Diocese of Long Island, the vote upon the amendment was taken by orders, with the following result:

CLERICAL VOTE.

Affirmative.—Albany, Arkansas, California, Central New-York, Easton, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, New-Jersey, South Carolina—10.

Negative.—Central Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Western New-York, Wisconsin—25.

Divided.—Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, New-York, North Carolina, Tennessee—6.

LAY VOTE.

Affirmative—Alabama, Albany, Easton, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-York, North Carolina—9.

Negative—California, Central New-York, Central Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Long Island, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia, Western New-York, Wisconsin—26.

Divided—Tennessee—1.

The amendment being thus lost the question upon the report was taken and carried affirmatively for its adoption.

E. M. Bartholow, of Kansas, offered the following resolution, which was laid over:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That in case of the election of a Bishop by any diocese, six months prior to the sitting of the General Convention of this Church, its standing committee shall transmit to the Bishop or Standing Committee of such diocese, a copy of all proceedings bearing upon such election, together with the evidence of the approbation of his testimonials and consecration, as required by Canon 13, if submitted to the General Convention.

And it shall be the duty of the Bishops, or Standing Committee, aforesaid, to lay the proceedings, testimonials, &c., to be transmitted, as provided herein, before the several Diocesan Conventions next preceding, for their approval.

THE STATUS OF BISHOPS.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the resolution of the Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Long Island, to enquire and report "What amendments (if any) be necessary to equalize the status of all Bishops of this church, having either Diocesan or Missionary jurisdiction, for the purpose of securing to all alike the same franchises," reported that as to seats in the House of Bishops the Constitution of the church makes no distinction between Diocesan and Missionary Bishops; that Canon 13 provides for the eligibility of a Missionary Bishop to a diocese, but that as to the translation of a Diocesan Bishop from one diocese to another, there seemed to the commitee room for doubt. The committee say that grave objections exist against any canon allowing the translation of a Bishop from one diocese to another, unless with the consent of all parties interested in the given case. As to the appointment of standing committees in missionary jurisdictions the constitution makes no provision for the same, but that body owes its existence, its powers and duties solely to canons, and canon 13 authorizes Missionary Bishops to appoint a standing committee. As to the titles of Missionary Bishops the committee say as their title is given by mere canon, and not by the constitution, it is obvious that any distinction between their title and that of Diocesan Bishops may be abrogated by canon. The committee therefore report that no constitutional amendment is necessary upon any of the points referred to.

The subject of providing relief for the Presiding Bishop on account of his increasing age and infirmity was referred to a committee to be hereafter appointed.

THE RITUALISTIC QUESTION.

The following report from the Committee on Canons next came up for discussion:

Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring, That the following additional section be added to Canon 20, title 1, "Of the Use of the Book of Common Prayer:"

SEC. 2. [1] If any Bishop have reason to believe, or if complaint be made to him in writing by two or more of his Presbyters, that ceremonies or practices during the celebration of the Holy Communion, not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, and setting forth or symbolizing erroneous or doubtful doctrines, have been introduced into a parish within his jurisdiction (and, as examples, the following are declared to be considered as such: *a.* The use of incense. *b.* The placing, or carrying, or retaining a crucifix in any part of the place of public worship. *c.* The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of people as objects toward which adoration is to be made. *d.* Any act of adoration of or toward the elements in the Holy Communion, such as bowings, prostrations, genuflexions, and all such like acts not authorized or allowed by the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer,) it shall be the duty of such Bishop to summon the Standing Committee as his Council of Advice, and with them to investigate the matter.

[2] If, after investigation, it shall appear to the Bishop and the Standing Committee that erroneous or doubtful doctrines have in fact been set forth or symbolized by ceremonies or practices not ordained or authorized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Bishop, by instrument of writing under his hand, to admonish the minister of the parish to discontinue such practices or ceremonies; and if the minister shall disregard such admonition it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee to cause him to be tried for a breach of his ordination vow. Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the presentment, trial, and punishment of any minister under the provisions of section 1 or canon 2, title 2, of the digest.

[3] In all investigations under the provisions of this canon the minister whose acts or practices are the subject matter of the investigation shall be notified, and have opportunity to be heard in his defense. The charges preferred and the findings of the Bishop and Standing Committee shall be in writing, and a record shall be kept of the proceedings in the case.

By order of the committee.

WILLIAM COOPER MEAD, Chairman.

Oct. 23, 1874.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. LEEDS.

Rev. Dr. Leeds, of Maryland, the first speaker, in commencing his address, asserted that logic was out of place in attempting to measure and guage any mystery of the truth of God. There was nothing in primitive liturgy that pointed the worshiper to the adoration of the body and blood of Christ, and in Oriental liturgy, to-day, it finds no place except constructively. He had seen, in Damascus, adoration given to the sacred elements as they were brought in and deposited on the altar, because the Greek understood that to be the symbol of the entrance into the world of the Son of God, and he looks reverently and adoringly to it under the idea that he is thus doing homage to Christ. But after the holy emblems are deposited on the altar, the prostration is less significant by which he inferred that the adoration under the forms of bread and wine was not intended. It came in as an afterthought, and he objected to the conclusion that the Lord was to be worshiped under the forms of bread and wine, because in the writings of the fathers there was hardly any recognition of it beyond the writings of four or five authors. And when they took these works from the vast libraries written by these fathers, many of them in the shape of dissertations on the Holy Sacrament touching immediately or remotely on that topic, they were but as a drop in the bucket in respect to the rest of the patristic witnesses to this point of theology. Then when they came to their Anglican Church if they shut out Bishop Andrews, who may be doubtfully claimed, George Herbert, and one or two others, how few were there who could be said to be its advocates. To conform to this school of thought would be to change the complexion of all their religious formulas, and to engraft upon them a new idea. The doctrine of Eucharistic adoration Mr. Keble honestly says cannot be held without being taught and practiced. It was round the central service of their religion that this doctrine took form, and from that all related truths should take their color and shape. Now, he for one was grateful for whatever elevated the sacrament, for whatever surrounded it with sanctity, for whatever brought impressively to the mind the intercession of the Savior, but the demand was made to recognize the actual spirit and presence of God in these elements, and it was to meet this school of thought that the canon under consideration was prepared. It proposes the establishment of a tribunal in the person of the Bishop, aided by his standing committee as counsel, to examine into any reported departures from the proper and authorized rites of the Church wherever there may be occasion. He thought it was imperfect, inasmuch as it left the way open to every variety, and even contrariety, of ruling on the part of the chief pastors, and there should be added an appellate jurisdiction. There should be added, also, a law that should govern and direct at one time the rights of the accused, as well as those of the Church in any indictment that she might instigate. Meanwhile the canon forbade a few things about which there might be an honest difference of opinion—incense, for instance, which was very often innocent and expressive. The Ritual Commission of 1866 reported that incense in standing vessels had been used in churches up to almost a period of fifty years ago, and Bishop Andrews used it when reading the first lesson of Holy Writ. To this there was no objection in itself, but, as had been shown, ritual incense, incense which took the place of the rites and holy ceremonies of the Eucharist, might be rightly ruled out. Then, as to the crucifix, it was used by the Lutherans, but it was associated in the minds of the people with superstition and corruption until it was almost impossible to separate them. The elevation of the elements, the bowings and genuflexions, spoke for themselves, and he would not remark upon them, but in answer to objections relative to the Book of Common Prayer he would say that no restriction was intended except to keep it precisely as it was. Thorndyke said that eucharistic adoration was not to be used until the custom of the Church warranted it, and it was to forestall that custom which worked itself into a sort of law of usage that the canon was drawn. The sooner men knew what was allowable in the use of the Prayer Book the better; and the sooner men who intended entering the ministry expecting to practice that which the church forbade were stopped the better. He wanted men of all grades and schools of thought, and men of science, provided their teachings did not endanger the truth of revelation. No party left to itself ever worked healthfully, but they were told law was a very poor instrument of judgment. Law was the protection of liberty, and lawlessness was licentiousness. They should protect the privileges of the Church by an elastic, generous, and well-settled rule. The law of the Old Testament was the same as that of the New, and its moral effects were not less perceptible now than upon the Hebrew of old. The Savior came to call men back to rectitude, and peace was the instrument He used. A bishop should be meek, and fit to teach, and diversity of opinion in the government of a Church should not tend to its disadvantage. He instanced a case where a proposition was on foot to dismiss a church from the general religious community, but through the instrumentality of the Presbyter it was brought back to the knowledge and practice of its true duties. There was rarely a man whom they could not influence if they placed themselves at his stand-point; and unless blank falsehood and false doctrines were in the way, he held it to be the duty of every Bishop to thus place himself in relation to the erring one he would reclaim. He was in favor of law and its administration in a fatherly hand, and for such a measure he would record his vote.

ADDRESS OF REV. DR. FULTON.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, on the part of the Committee on Canons, said that for years past there had been over the length and breadth of the United States a fearful swell of public opinion touching ecclesiastical matters pertaining to their own household of faith. It was no slight evidence of the power which the church exercised upon all sorts and conditions of men, that while other bodies might divide and split into fragments their power and usefulness remained intact. Yet these matters were of such importance that a feeling of uneasiness pervaded all minds, and all eyes were fixed on the convention, which was expected to pronounce upon this question of ritual. In the general excitement numbers of petitions and documents poured in upon them at the opening of the convention, but the excitement was disproportioned to the facts of the case. When they looked over the country and saw that the source of all this trouble lay in a dozen churches called Ritualistic, two of which only were of any importance, they felt that the cause of alarm had been exaggerated, and that they were not so near a heresy as they supposed. And so among all the members of the committee there was no disposition to enter into any course of legislation upon the subject. It was in the minds of many that there was a growing variety of service; the æsthetical faculty was brought into play in the churches, and it was felt by many that it would be dangerous to crush down those tendencies which had so high and noble an intent. Manifestly in congregations there had been a large increase of religion shown by that significant evidence of devotion, the offerings at the altar; and in the treatment of these questions the Committee on Canons had not the slightest disposition to crush or repress it. It was said that the Ritualistic practices which had been introduced had a doctrinal purport, and so far from that being denied, it had been proclaimed, and made their only excuse for disturbing the quietude of the church. They said it would not be worth the trouble to expose themselves to this obloquy if it had not a doctrinal significance. And there was one teaching Ritualistic observance that struck home at the very root of their manhood, and that was while no man will object to the preaching of the minister, they did not want doctrines expressed in mere symbols. It was certainly true that the innovations in ritual may have such an effect as to change the doctrines of the Church; but it was also true that by their means doctrines were preserved. These facts borne in mind, the all-pervading idea of the Committee on Canons was to protect the doctrine of the Church from indirect invasion; but then the startling question was considered which was asked by the delegate from Louisiana, whether they had the right to change the ritual law of the Church otherwise than as the Church declared it should be. The report of that committee was printed and in the hands of the convention. The committee found that the rubrics were defective and doubtful, but the men of the very strongest purpose and truthfulness and rectitude came to opposite conclusions. He believed that of all people in the world, the Americans were the least able to touch this question of rubrics, for how many of them knew anything about it; and when he saw in England that they considered vestments had no doctrinal significance, he said thank God, for that was the true way to touch it. It was desired to remove the doctrinal sting from the whole matter, and whatever the church might do he hoped and trusted that, however wrongly some men may consider others, they would treat them in a Godly spirit, so that they might work within their banner. The committee felt that the grand measure to be introduced would be to raise a commission on the subject of rubrical reformation which might calmly and wisely take into consideration this vast and sacred subject and suggest such changes as may be necessary. They felt it would be the duty of the commission to see that ceremonies were in themselves things indifferent and alterable by ecclesiastical authority, for what was adapted to the needs of parishes in the backwoods could not appropriately apply to the needs of a church such as they were in. The two great points to be determined were how doctrine was to be assailed and how the Church taught them to protect it. They would observe by the canon that it was exceedingly careful, and that it taught no ceremonials except that which belonged to the order for the celebration of Holy Communion. Processional and recessional hymns, vestments and other matters were left altogether on one side, and he trusted the time had gone by when the Church could be pestered into legislation upon such subjects as this. He directed attention to the power of the Bishop and standing committee of the Church as set forth in the canon, and with reference to deacons and priests, they simply required of them to keep their sworn obligations. The whole object of the committee was to secure respect for the doctrines of the Church; they had done their best in the premises, and he asked for the report of the Committee on Canons a calm discussion, observing, in conclusion, that the Committee on Canons of the House of Bishops approved of the report unanimously.

Rev. Mr. Cody said he was authorized to say that the Committee on Canons of the House of Bishops do not unanimously approve of the canon.

Rev. Dr. Fulton said he so understood from the Bishops of Louisiana and Connecticut, and the other members of the committee said they had the same assurance from them.

A recess was then taken.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The debate was resumed by Rev. Dr. De Koven, who said, in beginning, that he thought the question of Ritualism was not an isolated one, but was connected with other distinct questions now before the House. First, there is the question of Ritualism; second, that of revising the rubrics; third, the whole matter of shortened services, and fourth, the measure providing for freedom in the use of the baptismal service, permitting certain rubrics to be made optional rather than compulsory, and allowing the use of the collect for Easter even. With regard to the last I do not think the house can pass it, because I believe, upon consideration, it will be found that it teaches the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and there will be a large majority of this House who cannot consent to that. But it is a fact that the Church has in her service men who believe, and have always believed, this doctrine. I hold it, I believe it is the authorized doctrine of this Church, and that to deny it is to deny the Nicene Creed. I think it should be referred to the Committee on Rubrics, to consider some means whereby the Bishop or ecclesiastical authority of a diocese may suspend all rules which interfere with the scruples of conscientious persons. Such a spirit would protect this Church against those who would rather die than break one of her known laws. I come now to the canon which is before us. I would prefer that no canon at all should be passed; but to the main principle of the canon I assent until the law of the Church on the subject is laid down. But, while I assent to the main principle of the canon because of the dimness of legislation on the subject, there are more specific things in it which I object to. In the first place, I object to legislation against particular things, such as "the use of incense," and the "elevation of the elements." This Church can only legislate by rubric, and if this house attempts to reach Ritualism indirectly, there are many who will feel that it is unconstitutional. In the second place, I object to the clause which requires that information of the ceremonies or practices in question shall be communicated to the Bishop by two or more Presbyters. It is right that the standing committees of the dioceses should be the advisers of the Bishops, but I hope that Paul Pry is not to be organized into a canonical institution in our church. I would not like to be one of "two or more Presbyters" who should visit a clergyman's church to discover the depth of his genuflections or the angle at which he bows. It is something which the gentlemanly spirit of our Church will utterly and totally condemn. This I disapprove of, while I think it is right that the Bishop and standing committee should investigate the matter together. They can do it honorably, and no clergyman can object to their visits. In the third place, I object to the words "doubtful doctrines." There are no such things as doubtful doctrines. Doctrines are either false or true. The truth of God is true always and everywhere, and the lies of the devil are false. The term is probably used in a subjective sense, and it so it introduces abundant ground for misunderstanding. For what one Presbyter may think doubtful another may not. And there is the same room for disagreement between different standing committees, or between the same standing committee in different years. Now I come to the particular specifications. I believe this Church has authority to regulate its ceremonies as it pleases. If it chooses to forbid the use of incense I have nothing to say. But I have attended Ritualistic services in both England and America, and never saw incense used in either. I remember a gentleman who came into my own little chapel, and who at once began snuffing the air, and finally asked me if it was the incense he smelt. I told him no incense had ever been used there, and that he probably smelt the oak wood, and he went away perfectly satisfied. The canon says that the use of incense symbolises false doctrine. But it used not to be so in the old days of the Church. The canon makes us contradict the words and usage of David and Malachi, and other scriptural saints. In like manner the use of a crucifix or the elevation of the elements cannot be said to symbolise false doctrine. When the Bishop of New-Jersey breaks the bread he does it in an elevated position, so that all the people may see, but he has never been thought to teach false doctrine. Next I come to the section marked "d," which reads, "any act of adoration of or toward the elements in the holy communion, such as bowing, prostrations, genuflections, &c., not allowed by the Prayer-book." I am exceedingly glad to find that the canon makes the distinction, and it is a vital one, between outward and inward adoration. You may take away all external ceremony, you may strip us of all external acts, and we will obey. But the moment any one says, "You shall not adore our Lord present in the Eucharist," a thousand hearts will oppose it. But the canon expressly allows what it was designed to prevent, and I will prove it. It forbids all acts not authorised by the Book of Common Prayer. But kneeling is expressly authorised in it, and kneeling is the only posture I need to adore Christ present in the elements. I have an amendment to propose to this House, but I am unwilling to bring it before this body before it goes to the Committee on Canons. I therefore desire that the following amendment be submitted to that committee:

Mr. De Koven offered the following amendment to the canon proposed by the committee:

If any Bishop have reason to believe that ceremonies or practices during the celebration of the Holy Communion, not ordained or authorized in the Book of Common Prayer, and not in accordance with this Church, have been introduced into any parish in his diocese, it shall be the duty of the Bishop to call together the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and to have the matter investigated and acted upon.

After reading the amendment, Dr. De Koven continued; "Those who say that they do not adore Christ present in the elements, without any further explanation of their views, assert a proposition simply unintelligible to a theologian. For, as there are seven ways, as one gentleman has discovered, in which the doctrine of baptism may be held, so there are six in which the doctrine of Eucharistic adoration may be held. I adore Christ present in the elements, under the form of bread and wine. And when I say "under the form of bread and wine," I do not commit myself to transubstantiation, and I mean by "present in the elements" present in sacramental union. I hold that Christ is present in the consecrated elements. If any ask how Christ can be in Heaven and also in the sacraments, I can only say I do not understand it, but only accept. I do not offer it as an explanation, for I cannot explain mysteries, but may it not be that the Holy Ghost—I do not say supplies Christ's absence—accomplishes Christ's presence. Dr. De Koven concluded by quoting several texts to support this last position. At the close of his remarks Mr. Blanchard, of Maryland, introduced the following amendment, which was referred to the Committee on Canons:

Mr. Wyatt Blanchard, of Maryland, offered a canon to prohibit—

1. The use of incense.
2. The placing, or carrying, or retaining a crucifix in any part of the place of public worship.
3. The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such manner as to expose them to the view of people as objects toward which adoration is to be offered.
4. Any act of adoration of or toward the elements in the Holy Communion.

And that if any Bishop has reason to believe that any of the practices herein prohibited has been introduced into any parish in his diocese, he shall admonish the minister to discontinue such practices, and if the admonition be disregarded, the Standing Committee of the diocese shall try such minister for a breach of his ordination vow.

Rev. Dr. Rudder, of Pennsylvania, followed, and paid a tribute to the powerful eloquence of the previous speaker, who, he said, brought to his argument a skill which enabled him to make the worst appear the better reason. Dr. Rudder defined Ritualism as a vague, undefined system, and, consequently, from its vagueness, dangerous. If it were defined, they could legislate against it, but its very vagueness prevented action from being taken. The Church allows great liberty in this matter, allows for a diversity of temperament, and allows her children, so long as they don't infringe the laws, to be gratified in many ways, but in doctrine she allows no opinion which touches vital truths. Ritualism is not, he said, a matter of taste, it amounted to a doctrine and should therefore be put down. It has gone on from day to day until it has opened its crimsoned bosom and brought danger and damage to the Church. Ritualism involves the adoption of a dress or ceremonial which is regarded as belonging to the Church of Rome, but he did not believe these things were necessary to maintain the truth, and he objected to their use. He believed in toleration, but toleration, like liberty itself, implies limitation. Unlimited toleration was the offspring of indifference and the mother of lawlessness. He maintained that they had the power to define the Church rubrics, and, in conclusion, made a powerful appeal to the House in support of the proposed amendments to Canon No. 20.

Mr. Whittle, of Georgia, would favor the amendment of the deputy from Alabama, but if that were rejected he would vote for the proposed amendments to the canon.

George C. Shattuck, M. D., of Massachusetts, declared himself in favor of Ritualistic practices, and dwelt on the good which his church in Boston had effected through "Father" Grafton, of the Society of St. John the Evangelists.

It being now 5 o'clock, the debate was adjourned until this morning.

INDIANA.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Following is the official vote of Indiana, by counties, for Secretary of State at the election held Oct. 13:

Counties.	Curry, Rep.	Neff, Dem.	Stout, Ind.
Adams	556	1510	....
Allen	3424	6007	....
Bartholomew	1903	2704	61
Benton	870	718	258
Blackford	324	658	....
Boone	1993	1976	1521
Brown	406	1154	....
Carroll	1865	2055	....
Cass	2524	3159	....
Clarke	2129	3047	....
Clay	2216	2446	302
Clinton	1683	2033	628
Crawford	834	1126	....
Daviess	1731	2012	....
Dearborn	1614	3311	....
Decatur	2069	2217	1
De Kalb	1956	2018	....
Delaware	2151	747	887
Dubois	496	2148	....
Elkhart	2682	3039	....
Fayette	1335	1160	....
Floyd	1650	2777	113
Fountain	2016	2097	....
Franklin	1243	2082	....
Fulton	1323	1432	....
Gibson	1683	2122	219
Grant	1919	1131	958
Greene	1461	1456	1011
Hamilton	2606	1176	382
Hancock	1147	1600	337
Harrison	1507	2091	141
Hendricks	2639	1595	164
Henry	2574	1386	471
Howard	2036	1377	260
Huntington	2053	1908	....
Jackson	1365	2552	....
Jasper	870	386	413
Jay	1352	1269	610
Jefferson	2381	2294	274
Jennings	1604	1679	....
Johnson	1300	1834	488
Knox	1889	2535	....
Kosciusko	2408	2073	....
Lagrange	1676	930	....
Lake	1418	1159	3
Laporte	2324	3231	234
Lawrence	1742	1617	5
Marion	9914	10567	190
Madison	1675	2700	31
Marshall	1558	2084	41
Martin	939	1363	....
Miami	2376	2486	....
Monroe	1457	1375	158
Montgomery	2303	2290	1060
Morgan	2019	1785	21
Newton	147	240	436
Noble	2114	2285	1
Ohio	554	543	....
Orange	1052	1403	....
Owen	1064	1634	285
Parke	2341	1616	27
Perry	1084	1734	....
Pike	1169	1429	342
Porter	1698	1506	....
Posey	1272	2183	....
Pulaski	712	1020	....
Putnam	1969	2569	28
Randolph	2665	1465	....
Ripley	1916	2147	....
Rush	2021	2042	....
Scott	666	1017	....
Shelby	1900	1629	....
Spencer	1874	2328	....
Starke	358	466	....
St Joseph	2951	3095	....
Steuben	1462	790	304
Sullivan	828	2058	604
Switzerland	1294	1264	....
Tippecanoe	3564	3081	792
Tipton	1095	1325	....
Union	892	696	....
Vandenburg	3358	3122	637
Vigo	3448	4478	....
Vermillion	1158	973	....
Wabash	2611	1795	116
Warren	1252	459	372
Warrick	1464	1984	....
Washington	1383	2059	....
Wayne	4107	2743	....
Wells	1159	1829	59
White	1338	1336	....
Whitley	1140	1767	438
Totals	164955	182058	15755

J. C. Brooks received 2,981 votes. The vote for the other candidates on the State ticket was:

	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
Auditor	165263	181322	19053
Treasurer	164971	181380	19025
Attorney-General	166153	178859	18584
Superintendent Instruction	164952	180896	18344
Supreme Judge	165716	198080	

For members of Congress the vote by districts was as follows:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.	
1.	Heilman	12864	Fuller	12527
2.	Ferguson	9088	Williams	17395
3.	Cravens	12682	Kerr	13891
4.	Robinson	12383	New	13083
5.	Claypool	10835	Holman	13302
6.	Robinson	12471	Johnson	12017
	Pendleton, Independent, 3838.			
7.	Coburn	16411	Landers	16977
8.	Hunter	14007	Rice	13826
9.	Cason	13188	McClurg	12754
	Johnson, Independent, 5259.			
10.	Calkins	14423	Haymond	15086
11.	Evans	14595	Cox	13455
12.	Taylor	11533	Hamilton	14348
	Walters, Independent, 28.			
13.	Baker	13671	Kelly	13613

CHICAGO NOTES.

LOCAL POLITICS AND THE CITY CHARTER.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE NEXT ELECTION—HOW CHICAGO IS GOVERNED—A MASS OF LAWS WITH NO HEAD OR TAIL—THE MOVEMENT FOR ALTERING THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS—ENGLISH OPERA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874.

The political situation in this city and county is considerably mixed. At the present time it is no easy matter to calculate with any degree of accuracy as to the success of either ticket. The most contradictory opinions are entertained. Formerly there was a Republican majority of from 6,000 to 10,000 in Cook County, but that there has been a remarkable change in one of the factors which constituted this majority is an undoubted fact. Reference is made to the Germans, nearly all of whom are loud in their denunciation of the Republican Party, and declare their intention to do everything in their power to prevent its success. It is believed that they will keep their word—that the same influences which operated to send the Germans into the opposition in Ohio and Indiana will operate here. There is great fear that the dissatisfaction existing between the Irish and Germans will be dispelled, and that they will coalesce with more tremendous effect than ever. This union is an unnatural one, and is not likely to be long-lived; nevertheless, we know to our sorrow what their united efforts were in one election, and what their power is in this city when they do happen to agree in the support of a ticket. The Republicans of Chicago have not acted wisely, and if they cannot carry the city next November they need not look for much margin in the county towns outside of the city. Instead of conciliating the Irish by nominating one or more of their number to important positions, as suggested by some of the more prominent leaders, the delegates to the convention secretly held very cavalierly ignored their claims altogether. Instead of nominating a responsible German to the office of Sheriff, the place was tendered to the present incumbent, who has already held it for two terms. The success of the ticket, therefore, will depend upon its securing the largest possible percentage of the native born, and of the Scandinavians, of whom there are many thousands in our midst. It may be the Germans will not vote the opposition ticket, although it is strongly supported by the three German daily papers. The campaign is fairly begun, and there may be inroads made in the ranks of the Germans and Irish, of which, however, there are as yet no indications. The candidates are, with but few exceptions, a tolerably fair sort of men. The nominations are: For Congress, First District, Sidney Smith, Republican; Barney G. Caulfield, Opposition. Second District, Hon. Jasper D. Ward, Republican; Carter H. Harrison, Opposition. Third District, Hon. Charles B. Farwell, Republican; John V. LeMoyne, Opposition. Sheriff, Timothy Bradley, Republican; Frank Agnew, Opposition. Coroner, Capt. John Stephens, Republican; Emil Deitsch, Opposition. Besides these there are several County Commissioners, four State Senators, seven Representatives, and twenty-one Aldermen to be elected.

HOW CHICAGO IS MISGOVERNED.

It may not prove uninteresting to mention something of how this city is governed. The present charter of the City of Chicago is an incoherent mass of shreds and patches, in the shape of acts and amendments passed at different times during the past thirty years. As the matter now stands, it would take an uncommonly wise man to explain what the Chicago charter means on any particular subject. The City of Chicago was first organized under a charter granted by the Legislature in the year 1837. This charter was added to and amended by various acts of the General Assembly, passed at subsequent sessions, and ending in the year 1861. In the year 1863, a revised charter was enacted, which formed the basis of the present charter of the city. The charter has since been amended by three acts passed in 1865, four in 1867, and seven acts in 1869, and since the adoption of the new constitution by a number of general laws applicable to all cities in the State. The result, in the language of Hon. M. F. Tuley, Esq., Ex-Corporation Counsel, is a hotch-potch of crude, ill-defined, unwise, and conflicting laws, which, combined, constitute the present charter of the city. It is to the general lawyer or the non-legal mind beyond comprehension. It such a confused chaotic mass of legislation that to know it or to understand it requires that an attorney shall make a special study of it. The most objectionable features of this charter may be mentioned as follows: The Mayor is but a figure-head. While charged as the chief executive with the responsibility of the good government of the city, he is without the power to meet that responsibility. The powers of the Municipal Government are divided up and parceled out to different boards—the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Public Works, Boards of Fire and Police Commissioners, Board of Health, Board of Education, &c., each having separate districts, and independent powers and duties, and responsible to no one but themselves. The present system of government is much more cumbersome and expensive than there is any necessity for. Offices have been multiplied and labors and duties divided and subdivided to make places for political or other favorites. Not only is the city cut up into twenty wards, each of whose Aldermen is expected to, and does, labor to benefit his ward at the expense of the whole city, but the many departments do not represent the city at large but merely divisions. The growing idea is a division of the city as to representation in all departments, and a division of responsibilities as to all the offices. Of course the direct tendency of such a system is to inefficiency, extravagance, and corruption.

A REMEDY PROPOSED.

For some time Chicago has suffered under this wonderful charter. The new Constitution of the State, ratified by the people in 1870, while protecting us against any further special additions to the charter, also cuts off any amendments or repeal of it. Finally the question was asked, "Is there a remedy for this organic abomination; and, if so, what is it?" The matter was commended to the particular attention of the Citizens' Association, and, in accordance with their request, a report has been prepared which presents a practical remedy. It consists, first, in the incorporation of the city under a general Municipal Incorporation law, and, second, in the proper arrangement of new administrative machinery, which, under that law, would be necessary. This law was passed in 1872, and is, in most respects, a good thing. Under its provisions, the only process by which we can get out of one and into another charter is to have 8,000 persons who voted at the last preceding election petition the Common Council to submit to a vote of the people, at a special or general election, the question of for or against incorporation under the general law. If a majority shall vote for them in April, 1875, or April, 1877, or in the April of the odd year following this vote, an election will be held for an entire new city government. In this new government the Mayor will be, in fact, an executive officer, instead of a mere figurehead, as at present. The only other officers to be elected are the City Clerk, Attorney, Treasurer, and the Aldermen. The remainder are to be appointed by the Mayor, who is also invested with full power to remove any officer for cause. The Aldermen are to be elected as now, two in each ward, but at the time of adopting the charter the people may vote for or against "equal representation," and if a majority vote for it, then the city may be divided into two, four, or six districts, each district electing six Aldermen. The cumulative plan of voting may then be adopted, thus securing some protection against the election of a full council of loafers and saloon-keepers. The new charter will abolish all the present boards, and legislate out of existence an irresponsible army of officials who have been recruited for years. This board system cannot be defended upon any principle of common sense. The business man who would place three men instead of one at the head of a department in his manufactory, or of any department in his business, would be considered a lunatic, and his competitors in trade would guarantee his speedy bankruptcy. The Citizens' Association are of opinion that the City Government can be reorganized upon business principles. To them it is difficult to see why the same ideas that govern in operating a large manufacturing establishment cannot be applied to the carrying on of this great business copartnership of the people. Finally, when Chicago is organized under this general law, any property owner, upon giving security for costs, can institute in the name of the city an action to recover money unlawfully paid, appropriated, or stolen from the City Treasury, and to protect the interests of the city when it may be necessary. The association intend to inaugurate a movement for incorporation under this law, and toward that end petitions are to be prepared for signature. There is no fear but that the Council will respect the petition of these 8,000 voters, and order an immediate election; but should the Council attempt to thwart the wishes of the petitioners by refusing to order an election, the courts are open for a mandamus to compel the Council to perform its duty. There seems to be no doubt that the required number of signatures will be readily procured.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The Woman's Congress, which closed its session in this city last week, was in many respects a notable gathering. This was the second annual convention of an association which has for its object the advancement of women. It aims to secure for woman higher intellectual, moral, and physical conditions, and thereby to improve her domestic and social relations. The sessions of the congress were held in the First Methodist Church, and during the three days which the congress lasted the platform was occupied at intervals by some of the foremost women of America. From the time when the congress was declared ready for work to the hour of final adjournment the church was crowded with spectators. The proceedings were marked by great courtesy and much deliberation; all of the papers read before the body gave evidence of care and study in their preparation. It was a body of intelligent women uniting for a noble faith. Little or nothing was said of the right of franchise, and, to the great astonishment of those who knew little of the intentions of the congress, the science of Government was not discussed in the extravagant manner which had been half expected. Instead of this the speakers devoted their time and energy to the higher education of woman, her dress, and other kindred and proper subjects. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was President of the congress. Among other prominent women present were Mrs. Kate N. Daggett, of Chicago; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Miss Phœbe Couzins, who was the first woman admitted to the Bar in the United States; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, of New-York City; Prof. Frances E. Willard, of Illinois; Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Churchill, of Rhode Island; Dr. Mary Safford Blake, Rev. Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, Mrs. Lizzie B. Harbut, Miss Minnie Swayze, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, and others too numerous to mention. After the congress had adjourned a day's session was given to dress reform, at which the male gender were not admitted.

THE OPERA SEASON.

With next Saturday evening closes the opera season inaugurated by Clara Louise Kellogg. In every respect the season of three weeks has been a financial and musical success, and the future of English opera in this section is assured. The musical season opened with Theodore Thomas and his orchestral concerts, the admirable composition of which is too well known in New-York to require repeating here. He gave us the melodies of Beethoven, Mozart, Liszt, and other great writers, and when we said good by to them, it was with the full knowledge that our future joys were to be the productions of Gounod, Flotow, Donizetti, Balfe, Wallace, and other operatic writers. In the company which came and have been with us have been such artists as Kellogg, Mrs. Van Zandt, Mrs. Segun, Miss Beaumont, and Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Carlton, Peakes, Maas, and Séguin. With the exception of Castle and Campbell, these names represent the people who were here last season; but the addition of these two famous Americans and a materially augmented chorus and orchestra, warranted us in looking for a more than usually large degree of success. It was soon discovered, however, that one of those of whom much was expected was down with severe sickness, so much so, indeed, that it is unlikely he will ever appear again in opera. Reference is made to poor "Sher" Campbell, whose name has been so long before the public that it needs no pen of mine to utter his praise. He is kindly cared for at his brother's house in this city, but his illness is said to be incurable. During the season the management have produced nothing but standard and popular works. "Mignon" was produced for the first time in the English language. So well pleased have the management been with their success in this city that the entire proceeds of one evening's receipts were given to a charitable institution. The sum thus kindly donated to the Hahnemann Hospital was not less than $2,000. Miss Kellogg's success has been deserved, for she has industry, enthusiasm, and enterprise

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ANOTHER SUGGESTIVE INCIDENT.

Some time ago, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a German came from Fatherland to that city with $10,000 to invest. On the advice of his bankers he purchased some Government bonds. He has drawn his interest on them regularly, and was pleased with his investment. Last Wednesday he called on his banker to direct the bonds to be sold. "What is the trouble?" was asked; "why do you sell them?" The answer came quickly: "I don't like these Democratic victories. I am afraid of them. They talk too much repudiation." The bonds were sold. With the proceeds a draft was bought on Hamburg, and the money is on its way back to the old country. No people have shown more faith in United States securities than the Germans, and none are more quick to detect changes that unfavorably affect their investments.

BROWN, THE "MIND READER."

The committee which had in charge the investigation of the performance of Brown, the "mind reader," at Music Hall, New-Haven, Thursday evening, has reported as follows:

We, the committee appointed by Mr. J. R. Brown and Dr. Beard to investigate the phenomena connected with the professed mind reading of Mr. Brown, do hereby make the following report: That the greater part of the experiments of the evening have been failures. We are not ready to assert that the claim of mind reading has been clearly maintained, nor are we sufficiently agreed to enable us to assert as a committee that we consider that the phenomena can be explained as produced by unconscious muscular action. We, therefore, hope that the experiments may be repeated where Mr. Brown will be free from the annoyances of a large audience, and where more scientific tests may be applied.

Prof. Brewer, M. S. Phelps, E. K. Foster, W. C. Robinson, Dr. S. L. Sanford, Dr. Charles Lindsley, Dr. Burge, C. M. Ingersoll, Committee.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

THE ELECTIONS—FRANCO-PAPAL RELATIONS.

CARDINAL DE BONNECHOSE'S VISIT—M. THIERS' TOUR—THE ENGLISH CONVERSIONS TO ROMANISM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1874.

The general election of Deputies, set down to take place in a month from this, gives opportunity for a good deal of lively discussion in the newspapers. The 23d of November is the day named for the opening of Parliament, and, meanwhile, every effort is made by the Ministry, which now appeals to the country, to increase its working majority. A good deal of dissatisfaction exists among all classes, the principal cause of which is the pressure felt of excessive taxation. Although the Prime Minister, in his recent speech, presented the state of the finances from an optimist point of view, with a present annual deficit of less than sixty millions of francs, the public know well enough that it is two or three times as much as that, and there is no prospect in view except that of increased dues to the Government. Something is said about asking for loans to the extent of ten millions of francs, to help the royal establishment out of its embarrassments. It seems nearly impossible to teach princes the wisdom of economy; and the immense draft made by them upon the resources of the State is the principal argument used for the abolition of monarchy. Garibaldi, who has not lost his right to speak, has published a letter, addressed to the electors, calling them from their lethargy of political abstention, to see to it that Deputies are sent to Parliament who will have the conscience, after having accepted honors and responsibilities, at least to present themselves in their places. Garibaldi's letter is a sort of rhapsody, for the honest-hearted patriot has no more power of reasoning than a woman. The General sees nothing but corruption everywhere, and the Administration, as it actually exists, is little better than a garbage-heap of wasted attempts to improve the condition of the country.

THE COMING OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

The so-much-talked-of visit of the Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel is a matter still left in doubt. Half the journals obstinately hold that the sovereign of Germany is coming, and the other half resign themselves to the conclusion that there is no longer any hope of the enjoyment of this satisfaction, as the project, with the Emperor's health, has broken down. If the medico-political keepers should permit Sovereign William to come, it is hardly expected that the visit will be extended as far as Rome. The Pope is far from being disposed to give his rival the cold shoulder; on the contrary, an interview with the Pontiff would be accepted by his friends quite as much as an act of homage as of courtesy, and for this reason the step would be an awkward one, and a majority of the German people, with their Emperor, are certainly not disposed to indulge an act of obsequiousness, even to conciliate the good-will of the Catholic portion of the population of the Empire.

FRANCO-PAPAL RELATIONS.

The Cardinal Bonnechose has made his visit to the Pope, and has set off on his return to France. It may be said that this Cardinal was created by "the late" Louis Napoleon, and the prelate does not forget that he was a member of the Senate of the Empire, and had an influence in its government. He is grateful for all the benefits received from the masters for twenty years of France. It is not doubted that these visits to Rome have had for principal object to try to get the Pope to help bolster up the cause of the Bonaparte dynasty; or at least that wing of it represented by the Prince Imperial. As there is no prospect that France will take up with the rule of one with such principles as those of the Count De Chambord—the first choice of the Vatican—so the Pope is disposed to accept that form of monarchical government for the Gallic nation from which the most help can be reasonably expected. The Government of the Republic has for a year past been gradually letting the Pope down, and now we are told that the new step, after a long thinking-spell, has been taken of ordering the return to France of the frigate Orénoque, which has so long been lying in the waters of Civita Vecchia. It has been a stupid act of French policy keeping the vessel there at all, for it has served no other purpose but to add to the causes which have increased the distrust of the Italians, and alienate them from France. Now the head of the Republic wishes to raise the prestige of the country with Victor Emmanuel, and the very acceptable Minister, the Marquis de Noailles, is to be set up in fine style in the Farnese Palace. The first floor of that great house, which is still the property of the Ex-King of Naples, was taken at an annual rental of 40,000 francs, and has for some time been undergoing repairs. No foreign Minister, resident here, will have so imposing an establishment.

M. THIERS' TOUR.

M. Thiers, now journeying in Italy, has changed his tone, and, at present, has so many fine things to say in praise of affairs as they are going, that the Italians caress him with warmth, and forget his old hostility to the unity of this nation. He does not see now why Italy has not as good a right to have her provinces bound together under one rule, and that free from the dictation of the stranger, as France; a nation composed of no more homogeneous elements than this. One thing is becoming evident, which is, that France has tardily made up her mind that she must gain the confidence of the Italian nation, and win back the friendly feeling which existed a dozen years ago, and of late in great part lost, or transfer it to Germany. M. Thiers is much better qualified to represent the genuine sentiment of France, than the Archbishop of Paris, or the more recent clerical visitant, the Cardinal Bonnechose. The key of the priests' secret was given by this Cardinal when he said: "The members of my clergy are my soldiers, or subordinate officers, and when I give the word of command they march." There are giddy, unbalanced heads among the members of this army, who believe it to be their mission to prate and triumph, but there are also men of quick-witted intelligence among them, who know how to plot, and hope, and bide their time.

THE ENGLISH CONVERSIONS.

The English conversions to Roman Catholicism, or more strictly speaking, to the party of the Pope, attract considerable notice in the newspapers here, which keep the run of passing events. The clerical organs print the names of the Dukes and Earls in large letters, and sound their praises, and sing hymns of triumph over the new acquisitions. So many more souls are to be saved by the acceptance of the true faith. One is led to believe that the soul of a millionaire, or one of elevated social grade, has a higher price put upon it by the hierarchy than the value given to the common run of the humbler creatures of God. Now we hear the old story repeated, that it will be but a little while, and England, with Sovereign, Lords, Commons, and the greater part of the high-heeled and low-heeled members of the Church establishment, will come back into the ancient and only secure fold. For the rest, the Italians, who are ridding themselves as fast as they can of ancient abuses, cannot see why those born to the enjoyment of all the advantages of the reformed system should not rest content, instead of groping after and embracing errors which enlightened intelligence has condemned. It is said that the Pope is much consoled by these English acquisitions; and this while His Holiness, so far as the condition of this ancient seat of Catholic power is concerned, is a fountain of tears, with none of his anger dried up.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MOORCROFT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport,

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ROMEO AND JULIET—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE.—SPECULATION. Mrs. Robert W. Nathan.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—JUST IN TIME—RAYMOND AND AGNES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Now that Gen. DIX *has* spoken his mind as to the third-term question, what is the next cock-and-bull story the Democrats will get up about him? Cannot Mr. TILDEN or his "organ" prepare a few "facts" to prove that he has secretly invited the Empress EUGENIE and her son to come and rule over us? That would be readily believed by most of the Democrats in this City, and might produce considerable effect in the rural districts. Let Mr. TILDEN get out another circular without delay, and hold Gen. DIX up to execration not only as an "aristocrat," but as the secret agent of monarchies, empires, and other effete despotisms.

Does anybody suppose that the success of the Democrats in New-York, following so closely upon the success of that party in the West, would have no effect on the firmness of our securities abroad? Everybody knows that the victories in the West were gained solely upon the issues of repudiation and inflation. Look at the Democratic platforms of Indiana and Ohio—we have quoted them over and over again, and there cannot be the slightest doubt as to their meaning. The return of the Democrats to power, then, would mean simply repudiation and inflation. Who could prevent it—Mr. TILDEN? We all remember that he could not manage his own party in his own State—he could not prevent the Tweed robberies, although he well knew all the time that they were going on. The Democratic Party of the country is not controlled by the Democrats of New-York. Let it return to power, and thousands of persons everywhere would imitate the example of the Western gentleman who went on Friday to his banker and ordered the sale of all his five-twenties. And who could blame them?

When the Democrats were driven from power in this State they were kind enough to leave behind them a deficiency of six and a half millions of dollars. Besides that, eleven millions of dollars belonging to the Sinking Funds had been misappropriated. Since then the deficiency of six and a half millions has been made good by the Republicans under Gen. DIX. The aggregate indebtedness of the State has been reduced by more than eight millions of dollars. The General Fund debt is virtually extinguished. Three years more of this sort of work would reduce our State taxation by more than four millions of dollars per annum. Yet the people are asked to turn out Gen. DIX and put in his place the Tammany gang, headed by our new Bosses, KELLY and MORRISSEY. Will they do it? If they do, no one can deny that they will deserve to suffer anew the wholesale pillage of which they were the victims when Tammany was last in power.

We hope the inhabitants of the Eleventh District will remember that they have an opportunity of sending to Congress a remarkably able man in the person of Mr. ISAAC H. BAILEY, and that they can also send an inveterate political "bummer" named WILLIS, if they like that sort of man better. Mr. BAILEY has been an honored merchant in this City, is more familiar with our commercial necessities than nineteen merchants, even, out of twenty, is a good speaker, and a sensible man on all subjects. His opponent is what may be described as a political half-breed, and his only merit in the eyes of his present supporters consists in the fact that he "supported" GREELEY and GRATZ BROWN. Hence the Gratz-Brownites all beg the people of the Eleventh District to send him to Congress. He is not a Democrat, and he is not a Republican. In such a district as the Eleventh, such a being would be ludicrously out of place. We beg the voters to inquire carefully for themselves into the characters of the two men now before them, and if they will only take the trouble to do that, they will certainly vote for Mr. BAILEY, and send the so-called "Colonel" WILLIS back to the crazy loons who joined with him in shouting for GRATZ BROWN in 1872.

The Republicans of Putnam County know when they are well off, and they show it by their renomination of Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Jr., for the Assembly. We have so often had occasion to speak of Mr. FISH's merits and services, that we need not now express our earnest desire that he may be re-elected. Already he must have gained much valuable experience at Albany, and if he has proved an acceptable representative of his constituents thus far, he will undoubtedly do them still greater credit in future years. The Republicans of Putnam successfully overcame all opposition to Mr. FISH at the last election, and we feel great confidence in the result of their efforts this year.

When Mr. TILDEN allowed a circular to be issued denouncing Gen. DIX as an "aristocrat," did he mean simply that Gen. DIX is in favor of paying the lawful debts of the nation? In Indiana and Ohio they are in favor of wiping out those debts with the sponge. Gen. DIX is opposed to that. He is also opposed to recklessness or dishonesty in the management of the finances of our own State. Probably these are the views which the Democratic State Committee and Mr. TILDEN condemn as "aristocratic"? It is at any rate quite clear that we shall not be troubled with any such aristocratic notions or plans when the Democrats return to power. We shall print all the money we want, and settle our debts with the sponge. So, at least, Indiana and Ohio have decided.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has, after all, made a greater hit than any of the politicians. Mr. TILDEN may call Gen. DIX an "aristocrat," and abuse him because he carries visiting cards in his pocket; but in these labored efforts he does not produce the sensation which Mr. STRAKOSCH creates in a single evening by introducing Mlle. ALBANI to the public. That young lady has taken the town by storm, and notwithstanding her popularity abroad—and it is very great—she cannot but be delighted with the enthusiastic greeting which she has received in her own country. She deserved a friendly reception, for a more finished singer or a lovelier voice has never been heard in our generation. She is very far superior to NILSSON in many important particulars. To-morrow night she sings for the first time in "Rigoletto," and if she excites the enthusiasm which she provoked by her two former performances here, audience, singer, and manager will all have reason to be well satisfied.

The Democratic mass-meeting in Brooklyn last night was not honored by the presence of the Democratic candidate for Governor. He intrusted to Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR the task of making copious quotations from his speeches on finance, and as these quotations would have been still more numerous had the candidate himself been present, the audience probably gained something by the substitution. Mr. TILDEN's alleged state of mental and physical exhaustion seems to be hailed with some satisfaction by the local Democratic managers. They obviously fear that their candidate might insist on carrying to the polls rather a heavier burden of "affirmative principles" than the party is either able or willing to bear. An "affirmative candidate," who cannot be trusted to make a speech, is a part which suits Mr. TILDEN about as ill as his new and original character of the "poor gentleman" and man of the masses. As a compensation for Mr. TILDEN, who was announced to speak, but did not, Mr. WINCHESTER BRITTON was put forward to make a speech not on the published programme. That individual treated the audience to a remarkable piece of buncombe, in the course of which he declared that if two gentlemen, neither of whom could open their mouths on the subject without a gross breach of official propriety, would affirm the justice of the Governor's action in regard to his removal, he would withdraw from the canvass.

Earl DERBY's sharp criticism on the Spanish complaints against foreign nations, during the present negligently-conducted war, finds illustration in the new demand on France. The steamer *Nieves* was detained at the French port of Socoa, on the representations of the Spanish Consul at Bayonne, who affirmed that the vessel had on board freight contraband of war. The Spanish Government made no demand for the surrender of the vessel; but such a demand was preferred by another Spanish Consul and the Mayor of Irun—two unauthorized persons. The Consul at Bayonne now requests the surrender of the crew, the vessel not being given up. It is claimed that the crew are deserters, and returnable to Spain under the Extradition Treaty of 1862. This is a curious complication, as the crew are clearly considered by Spain as political offenders, and, therefore, exempt from the operation of the provisions of an Extradition Treaty.

THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

If our opponents have flattered themselves that there was "general apathy" among the Republicans of this City, they must have been undeceived by the numbers and excellent spirit of the great meeting at the Cooper Union last evening. The meeting was an earnest of success. It was made specially significant by the hearty welcome given to Gov. DIX when he appeared before it. The Governor made a very brief speech, but it was to the point, and was received with great applause. His audience, as he was about to leave, questioned him about the third term, and he replied in a manner at once courteous to the President, and frank and explicit toward the public. "I answer," he said, "that I am not in favor of a third term," and, after explaining his own view of what would be a proper constitutional tenure of the President's office, he remarked, "I do not believe that such a purpose as that of a third term is entertained in any quarter." This ought to satisfy any one. We shall now probably have the opposition organs falling back on some of their canards exploded earlier in the campaign, and which they may hope to revive. This one is plainly done for.

The speech of Mr. PIERREPONT was addressed principally to three points—to the excellence of Gen. DIX's administration, and the hopelessness of improving it by the election of Mr. TILDEN; to the claims of Gen. DIX and Mr. TILDEN, respectively, on the score of their services to the country during the rebellion; and to the financial difficulties and dangers by which we should be surrounded in case of a Democratic victory. In regard to the first, it was not difficult for him to make out a strong case. Gen. DIX has proved, by the incontestable evidence of our experience with him, that he possesses in a remarkable degree all the qualities of a good executive officer. We know that he will make a good Governor, if elected. Do we know as much of Mr. TILDEN? It would puzzle any partisan of that gentleman to answer Judge PIERREPONT's argument on this point.

As to the war records of the two candidates, Judge PIERREPONT's suggestions were certainly sound. It is all very well to say that the questions of the war are closed. They are closed, but they can be reopened, and if the Democrats regain power we may depend upon it that they will be reopened. It is, therefore, entirely pertinent to remind the people that while Gen. DIX was engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, Mr. TILDEN was busily working for the success of a party which declared that the effort for suppression was a failure. No one, we believe, denies that Mr. TILDEN *was* working in this way. That gentleman has recently been held up in so many forms as precisely what all other Democrats were not, that it is a little confusing. We have been told, for instance, that he was the slayer of the Ring, though the public impression was that that monster was most vigorously kicked by him only after it was down and dying. Gov. SEYMOUR holds him up as the champion of hard money, though he manipulated the convention which nominated Mr. SEYMOUR himself, on a platform of repudiation. Perhaps we shall be told next that he had nothing to do with the Chicago platform of 1864, and that he never ceased to labor for the encouragement of the Union Army, the recruitment of its ranks, and the utter overthrow of the rebellion. All we can say is that the facts seem to be against Mr. TILDEN. From beginning to end he acted with those who opposed the war. He did not believe in it. He did not like the way in which it was prosecuted. He would not give his voice or his vote at any time to those who were carrying it on. He was timid, time-serving, a partisan instead of a patriot, jealous of our victories, spurred into new hope for his party when we were checked by defeat. He and his party, in that hard struggle which taxed the nation to its utmost, never seemed to wish for success, and in the crowning moment of the contest they did everything they could to bring about "an immediate cessation of hostilities." Judge PIERREPONT last evening presented in a very forcible manner the situation, as shown by the letter of Gen. GRANT, declaring that the Confederacy had "robbed the cradle and the grave" to keep up the struggle at the moment when Mr. TILDEN was laboring to stop the war. We do not see why these facts are not pertinent now. We are asked to put Mr. TILDEN in the Governor's chair in place of a tried and faithful patriot soldier. Shall we not consider, as a part of the case, the records the two men have made at the hour of the greatest need of the country?

Touching the financial question, Mr. PIERREPONT followed a somewhat different line of argument from that of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, in Brooklyn. The latter contended, in effect, that the present canvass must turn on Mr. TILDEN's speeches; the former, that it must turn on the position of the two parties, considered broadly. Surely the latter ground is the only intelligible one. Mr. TILDEN has never shown any capacity to control his party. He cannot, in point of fact, do so. His only defense against the charge of tolerating Tweedism is that he was helpless to resist it. We are obliged, therefore, to judge him with his party, and the party in Ohio and Indiana is for repudiation. He opposes repudiation, but, as he and his organs claim the Ohio-Indiana victory as theirs, so the repudiationists would claim a victory in New-York as theirs. The only reasonable treatment of the question is to support the party concerning which there is no doubt.

THE VON ARNIM CASE.

When well-informed and impartial German newspapers decline to express any very decided opinion about the merits of the case of Count HARRY VON ARNIM, it is obviously safe for critics at a distance to observe a similar reticence. It is quite possible, however, to have an opinion about the preliminary proceedings against the Count, which have been made the basis of a good deal of wild speculation during the last few weeks. These proceedings have all been of a strictly legal character, and there is nothing about the prosecution to suggest references to the Star Chamber or to a revival of the Inquisition. Count VON ARNIM is, it cannot be too distinctly understood, still accountable to the Prussian Foreign Office. He is a diplomatist on half pay, awaiting orders, and is, therefore, amenable to the laws affecting the conduct of all the servants of the State. One of these enactments declares that a public servant "who purposely destroys, removes, tampers with, or falsifies a public document intrusted to his keeping, or officially accessible to him," shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than a month and not more than five years. When Prince HOHENLOHE succeeded VON ARNIM as French Ambassador, he found on looking over the archives of the embassy that a number of important documents, entered on the register, were missing. Being asked to explain this irregularity, Count VON ARNIM admitted having in his possession a portion of the missing papers, but claimed that he had a right to retain them, as they were private, and not official documents. The Prussian Foreign Office disagreed with him on this point, and moreover, suspected that the Count might be able to tell where the rest of the papers were, which he denied having in his possession. Having vainly exhausted all means of recovering any part of the missing papers, the Foreign Office had no alternative but to begin a suit for their restitution.

Of course, it was quite open to the State authorities to content themselves with a civil suit for the recovery of the abstracted papers. In preferring to take proceedings under the provisions of the criminal code against the alienation of documents, they have been accused of personal *animus* and want of dignity. Any judgment on this point must entirely depend upon the gravity of the interests which are at stake in the inquiry. The Government press urges, with some show of justice, that a man who is capable of appropriating official documents for personal ends deserves to be dealt with by the most summary methods open to his accusers. That a document entered on the registry of the archives of an embassy is an official paper does not admit of doubt, and it is not denied that some of the papers abstracted by VON ARNIM are of that character. As to the arrest and imprisonment pending the trial in the present case, these were entirely subject to the discretion of a criminal tribunal whose character for purity and independence has been established for generations. Under the law "arrest follows in all cases when the Judge has reason to apprehend the offender will profit by his liberty to render the evidence against him less conclusive and complicate the inquiry." It may safely be assumed, now that the decision in regard to VON ARNIM's detention has been affirmed by the *Kammergericht* or Court of Second Instance, and by the Supreme Court, that the proverbial impartiality of the Metropolitan Court was not in fault in this case.

As to the character of the documents which are either known or believed to be in the possession of VON ARNIM, it is not very easy to form an opinion. They belong to three classes: First, those referring to the Count's late diplomatic position, and his claims on the crown for salary and pension. These are not formally claimed by the Foreign Office in its complaint. Second, certain papers which the Count desires to retain for the vindication of his official conduct. Of both of these the Count has acknowledged possession. Third, numerous documents of a confidential nature of the whereabouts of which the Count professes ignorance. The German papers evidently think that the very outspoken way which Prince BISMARCK has of expressing his opinion about exalted personages and great questions of state policy has marked the tone of his letters to VON ARNIM, and that these documents contain expressions which "would compromise him with the Emperor, the Parliament, the Bundesrath, and foreign diplomatists." For instance, it is said that the Chancellor was in the habit of referring to the Emperor as "the horse that would not take the leap across the ditch," and "the man whose consent to the Church laws could only be obtained when he had drunk champagne."

But it is obvious enough that the mere recovery of letters containing such expressions will not prevent Count VON ARNIM or his friends from making an improper use of them. Authenticated copies would serve the purposes of publication just as well as originals, and so far as the Emperor is concerned, the fuss which has been made over the lost documents would be the most likely thing to excite his curiosity in regard to their contents. The simple facts of the case will probably be found to be that VON ARNIM, a man of a good deal of ability of a rather showy order, but of inordinate vanity and ill-regulated ambition, has put himself in a false position by posing as a rival to Prince BISMARCK, has resorted to expedients contrary to law and diplomatic usage to sustain him in a part to which he is glaringly unequal, and has thought it necessary to allow himself to be made a martyr of, lest he should seem to have yielded in the slightest particular to the prestige of the chief to whom he owed his rapid advancement. The charge that Prince BISMARCK has shown himself a tyrant or a blunderer in this case is so far entirely unsupported by facts.

PROTECTION FOR THE FOOLHARDY.

Reports of accidents that reach us from all quarters, show that there is an increased necessity for the protection of people against themselves. The great mass of moving population, which, for want of a more succinct description, we call "the traveling public," is a special source of anxiety. To be sure, two thousand persons were killed by a cyclone in India last week; and two hundred were swallowed up or suffocated in a Gautemala earthquake lately. But, after all, the people who travel are more exposed to sudden danger than any class of stay-at-homes. The casualties by sea and land are enormous, and annual statistics present a sad sum total of deaths by accidents which might have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary human foresight. Steam-ship managers say that disasters brought by the popular desire for speedy ocean transit far outnumber all others. The fog is disregarded, vessels are built for fast sailing, no delays for small accidents are tolerated, and everything that makes for safety is sacrificed to speed. Of course, there is some exception to this sweeping statement; but, in the main, it is strictly true. If the public did not demand fast ships, fast trains, and fast steam-boats, there would be less racing, less competition, and less risky navigation. As it is, even those who decry the sacrifice of good old-fashioned notions of safety to speed, will give their preference to routes which promise the shortest passage. It seems necessary that we should have legislation to protect people against the gratification of their insane desire to get ahead.

It has again and again been urged in these columns that ferry-boats should be provided with gates to prevent passengers from rushing overboard. When we come to think of it, it is not a little curious that people should need to be restrained from taking or risking their own lives in this idiotic manner; but it is necessary, nevertheless. And even this protection does not seem to be sufficient. On some of the North River ferry-boats, for example, passengers often climb deliberately over the gates with which the boat is provided, jump across the chasm to the dock, rush up the bridge like stars shot madly from their spheres, and, when the street is gained, walk leisurely homeward. Notwithstanding the frequency of accidents on street-cars, thousands of persons jump on or off these vehicles while they are in motion, too impatient to allow the driver to stop. An attempt to protect people against the consequences of their own folly has been made, in some instances, by fencing the driver in a sort of cage that should deter passengers from jumping off the front platform. Nevertheless, they continue to jump, and the very contrivance intended for their protection increases their danger. Although riding on the platform of a railway train is highly dangerous, and all railroad cars carry conspicuous warnings against the practice, passengers persist in it; and conductors have sometimes been obliged to use force to save men in their sober senses from this exposure to a horrible death. The Pacific railroads have lately had a hot controversy with some of the newspapers on the subject of gamblers on the overland trains. Passengers who had been "cleaned out" by sharpers demanded that the gamblers be forcibly put off the trains by employes of the company; that is to say, the traveling public clamors that it be prevented from playing gambling games with men who do not play fair. It does not ask that it be protected against the gamblers, but against its own weakness and liability to temptation. The man who loses is indignant that he has had a chance at the game which he thought he understood. With the tempting lure before him, he cries, "Hold me, somebody!"

Notwithstanding all this, legislation is bound to take society as we find it. There is no reason for abandoning heedless persons to their fate because of their heedlessness. On the contrary, if men will rush on to destruction, in spite of safeguards, preventives, and warnings, human ingenuity must be racked for more severe remedies. If passengers climb over the gates of the ferry-boats, eluding the vigilance of the employes, they should be fined; and the fine should be rigidly enforced. If men will rush into danger of any sort after being warned, they ought to be punished if they escape, so that they may know beforehand that they incur two penalties when they rush, one endangering life and limb, and one damaging the pocket. The same rule ought to be made to apply to all means of passenger conveyance whatever. Our people are always in a needless hurry; it is appalling to see how many lives are daily risked by the mad desire to gain a few seconds. There are sensible people, who never run to "catch a boat," or other frequent conveyance; but a great proportion of the accidents connected with these means of transportatation are traceable to transgressions of rules of ordinary safety, and occur in the face of awful warnings. Therefore, we certainly do require more stringent legislation for protecting people against themselves. This is especially needed for travelers. It was said that the unfortunate people burned to death in the late fire at Fall River might have extinguished the fatal flames if they had not been panic-stricken. But they *were* panic-stricken, and the lesson of that calamity is that mills must be built for people who are liable to be seized with irrational panic. It is not enough for corporations and legislators to say that most people are foolhardy. It is because they *are* foolhardy that they must have still more ample protection against themselves.

A SOUTHERN VENDETTA.

It began a score of years ago, in one of the cotton States. The whisky which a man named TAYLOR had drank prompted him to bring the existence of an urbane person named SUTTON to an untimely end. A pistol-shot avenged a fancied insult, and the murderer was left unpunished. The machinery of law was rude in the rough section where the brawl had occurred, and the surviving male representatives of neither the SUTTON nor the TAYLOR families seemed to think it incumbent upon them to give the slayer up to the courts. A year or two after the murder, the TAYLOR family emigrated to Texas, evidently to avoid danger of future collision with the family of the murdered man. Soon afterward, the SUTTONS also went to Texas, and, as fate would have it, settled in an adjacent county, but each family lived in ignorance of the other's whereabouts until the close of the late war.

More than a decade had passed since the original "difficulty" between TAYLOR and SUTTON, and one might imagine that the animosity of the injured family would have been somewhat appeased by the flight of time. But a little circumstance, which once more brought the families into collision, resulted in a vendetta which has few parallels in any country, and certainly none in the United States. A young TAYLOR, finding his desire for adventure stronger than his prudence, made across the county line one day, and stole a horse. The theft was discovered, and he was pursued, and fell by the rifle of a SUTTON. This aroused all the angry memories of the past, and in a short time neither TAYLORS nor SUTTONS dared to leave their houses without being armed to the teeth. Open warfare was declared, and the citizens of the two counties in which the hostile families resided gradually took sides. It is said that as many as twelve hundred persons were at one time so much interested in the vendetta, and so committed to one or the other side of the quarrel, that, had there been a general fight, they would, without hesitation, have joined in it. If they met on country roads, or at taverns, or in the market places, the implacable feud was carried on with a more intense bitterness than that of the Montagues and Capulets; a corpse was the result of every meeting; ambushing was common; a dead TAYLOR lying in front of a clump of bushes, with his brains blown out, marked the vengeance of the SUTTONS; and a lynched SUTTON, taken suddenly from his horse by a gang of desperadoes, and hung to a tree, testified to the sleepless hate of the TAYLORS. At last so many people became embroiled in these occasional murders, which are said to have numbered fifty, that the condition of affairs in the two counties became intolerable. Business and agriculture were almost entirely suspended; the courts were blocked with the suits and counter-suits of the two principals in the vendetta, and both sides desperately determined to bring matters to a climax. So they took the field in warlike array.

At this juncture, it was discovered that the SUTTONS were more numerous than the TAYLORS, and that they also had a larger number of adherents. After some guerrilla warfare, the TAYLORS were surrounded, and, rather than become the victims of a wholesale massacre, they consented to adjourn to the county seat of the county in which they then were, and there enter into a solemn compact to cease the vendetta, and "call it square." The compact was made; the two counties were wild with excitement; travel was once more unobstructed, and some confident persons laid aside their arms.

But one month later, as a veteran SUTTON was seated with a companion on the deck of a steamer at Indianola, about to start for Galveston, a young TAYLOR shot them both dead. He was subsequently arrested at Galveston, and when, two months ago, he was sent to Indianola for trial, he was accompanied by two militia companies, who had been ordered to protect the majesty of the law against any further pursuance of the most remarkable vendetta of modern times. The murderer now lies in prison awaiting his sentence, and, meantime, the TAYLORS and SUTTONS are once more vigorously at war.

The practice of the vendetta in this country is slowly dying out, even on the border, but it dies hard. The family feud has so long been a precious legacy to many Southern and South-western poor whites that when it is no longer to be counted on they will feel as if robbed of a treasure. The courts are gradually assuming power to take and try the original offender, and sometimes to see that he meets the fate of his victim, only at the end of a rope legally placed about his neck. Prompt action of this kind is the only thing which will effectually annihilate the vendetta in States where every grown man in the back country carries deadly weapons. In a few years, the remote section of Texas, over which the TAYLORS and SUTTONS have tracked and fought each other for nearly ten years, actuated by a feud whose real origin many of the partisans had forgotten, will be as free from lawless violence as the quietest county in the New-England or Middle States. But perhaps that blessed time cannot arrive until the last TAYLOR and the last SUTTON have exchanged fatal shots, or until the State Government declares outlawed every one who makes an effort to perpetuate the disgraceful and barbarous battle. If both families would heroically resolve to meet once more at the county town where their late compact was made, and there each and all simultaneously poison themselves, they would gratify the rest of the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A smooth performance of "Il Trovatore" was given at the Academy of Music last evening, Signori Carpi and Tagliapietra, and Mlle. Heilbron and Miss Cary being the artists. The tenor and the contralto were heard a few nights ago in Verdi's still popular work, and, on that account, a review of their respective efforts is not called for. Mlle. Heilbron, however, sang *Leonora* for the first time, and Signor Tagliapietra, suddenly summoned to fill Signor Del Puente's place, (that gentleman being ill,) made his operatic début as *Di Luna*. Mlle. Heilbron acquitted herself of her task in the earnest and faithful manner to which we have now become accustomed. Her *Leonora* was not a great personation, but it was exceedingly intelligent and refined. Signor Tagliapietra, although suffering from hoarseness, produced an excellent impression, and his fine voice—that of a very high baritone-tenor—sounded so well in "Il balen" that the number had to be repeated. Signor Carpi was in splendid condition, and, as a consequence, "Ah si, ben mio," "Di quella pira," and "Ah! che la morte" were recited to perfection. To-morrow, "Rigoletto," with Mlle. Albani, is to be represented.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Hunchback" was acted at the Union Square Theatre, last evening, by a company of well known artists, and with a stage attire of great beauty. The performance did not impress us deeply, although the distribution of parts and the setting of the comedy denoted a strong desire to revive the piece with unwonted *éclat*. The acting of Miss Clara Morris—acting of undoubted power, but fitful to a degree—is hardly suited to the portrayal of *Julia*, and, to sum up the case, several of her associates, used to the plays of the period, were not quite at ease in what may be best described as the "legitimate business" of the drama. We would not have it understood that Miss Morris' effort was devoid of interest. The sympathetic quality of her art pervaded the portrayal, and, in the scene with *Clifford*, some touches of nature, spontaneous and forceful, compelled hearty applause. The reading of the text was less satisfactory than its interpretation, when that was practicable, by the eloquence of face and attitude, by means of which Miss Morris accomplishes so much. At the close of the scene with *Clifford*, when *Julia's* lover tells her that he will lead her to the altar—"and then, farewell forever!"—and that at the conclusion of which she hears of *Clifford's* ruin, afforded scope for climaxes of this sort, and the curtain fell, each time, on a very impressive incident. Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., who made his rentrée as *Clifford*, filled that part with considerable elocutionary skill, and with ease and manliness. Mr. Frederic Robinson pictured *Master Walter*, but the sketch was rather wanting in mellowness. Mr. Stuart Robson, as *Modus*, excited uproarious laughter by his familiar processes. Miss Claxton, who personates *Helen*, is altogether too affected for the character. The minor rôles we need but refer to as being in competent hands. As for the *mise en scène* and dresses, they are remarkable in point of elegance and appropriateness, even to an audience accustomed to the liberality and taste of the management of the Union Square Theatre. It is plain, we repeat, that neither care nor expense have been spared to make this revival successful and profitable. Perhaps a few recitals of "The Hunchback" may raise the performance proper to the high plane upon which the management, as far as it was possible to do so, has sought, by a generous outlay of [illegible] money, to establish it.

PERSONAL.

Miss Emily Soldene and her full company of English opera bouffe artists, to appear at the Lyceum Monday next, arrived at this port by the Celtic, yesterday.

OBITUARY.

HENRY KERNOT.

The book trade, and, above all, the numerous book lovers who knew the man, will hear with pain the announcement of the death, from pneumonia, of Mr. Henry Kernot, for some years past connected with the establishment of Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. Mr. Kernot was of French Huguenot descent. He was born in Castle street, Leicester square, London, Oct. 20, 1806, and was seized with the sickness with which he died the day following his sixty-eighth birthday. When a boy he was apprenticed to Messrs. Truttel & Wherts, German booksellers, then at the head of that branch of the London trade. Both partners died before the expiration of his apprenticeship, and he was transferred to J. H. Bohte, York street, Covent Garden, London, where he was soon promoted to the position of manager. Subsequently he spent several years in the employ of a Dublin bookseller, and about 1837 came to this country. His first engagement here was at a bookstore on the Bowery, next with Messrs. Wiley & Putnam, then he looked after a small establishment of his own, which was not successful, and he was successively in the employ of D. Appleton & Co., Mohun & Ebbs, and for the last six or seven years, with the exception of a few months spent at the South, of Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. Mr. Kernot was a born bibliopolist. His knowledge of books, which was both accurate and extensive, was acquired by long and steady application to the business in which he took so much pride, and it was a source of gratification to himself and to the friends at whose disposition his knowledge was always so cheerfully placed, that, notwithstanding his advanced years, his memory served him faithfully to the last.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—The work at the Centennial grounds and Fairmount Park is progressing rapidly. There now exists no doubt of the completion of the great undertaking by the required time. The massive foundation of Memorial Hall is finished, and at least two-thirds of the granite base course is completed, and the interior brick work is up to the second story. The work on the finer granite is rapidly progressing at the quarries, and the stones will be ready for delivery and setting in the early part of next Spring. The wide-gauge railroad for a steam derrick has been extended around the building, with a turn-stile at each corner, in order to facilitate the quick transit of the ponderous machine to any part of the structure where it will be needed. Nearly all the grading on the plateau of eighteen acres designed for the exhibition pavilion, machinery hall, and horticultural conservatory, has been finished up to the river road. The work of laying the foundation of the exhibition building has been commenced, and will be rapidly pushed forward.

SWEDEN AND THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—Count Julius Daunfelt, Royal Swedish High Commissioner to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, formerly Commissioner for Sweden at the Vienna Exposition, writes from Stockholm under date of Oct. 5, as follows:

"I have secured the following grants:

First—Free freights for all exhibited articles from this place and back again, if not sold at the exhibition.

Second—Free boxes, cases or tables necessary for the suitable display of articles.

Third—Free journey to Philadelphia and return for all workmen and experts required to take charge of Swedish machinery and products.

Fourth—A guarantee against damage by fire or shipwreck, as far as such may be obtained by means of insurance."

FUNERALS OF COMMODORE INMAN AND COMMANDER PENDERGRAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—The funeral of Commodore Inman took place this morning from St. Peter's Church. The pall-bearers were Commodores Preble and Balch, Major Gens. Eaton and Crain, James Constable, Surgeon Faltz, of the navy, and Paymasters Russell and Pettit, of the navy.

The funeral of Commander Pendergrast, of the navy, will take place on Tuesday afternoon, from the Navy-yard.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 26.—A private meeting of the Western Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing all the railroads west of the Ohio, was held here yesterday afternoon to consider the reduction of wages, as proposed by the various companies, and as partially carried out by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. After considerable discussion a resolution was adopted protesting against such reduction as unjust and uncalled for, and declaring that it will not be submitted to.

TILDEN AND TAMMANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your editorial of this morning, I noted the sentence:

"No one can doubt that it is essentially a struggle for the revival of the old Tammany Ring *minus* Tweed, and *plus* Kelly and Morrissey."

Permit me to suggest that this does not express the whole truth, and that it would have read more truthfully had it read: "No one can doubt that it is essentially a struggle for the revival of the old Tammany Ring, with Tweed resurrected and restored to power, *plus*, Kelly and Morrissey." For who can doubt that if Tilden be elected, Tweed will be pardoned; and that as Tilden professes to be so poor a man, it is the money of Tweed that constitutes the sinews of the war? Half a million of stolen money would be nothing to Tweed, as compared with a free pardon; and when did any Democratic leader dare to refuse the favor of a pardon to a miscreant or a felon, when his political friends asked for it? Witness Hoffman. Respectfully yours, E. S.

MONDAY, Oct 26, 1874.

THE TOWN OF DIX.

The Utica *Herald* says: "In the north end of the Town of Westmoreland, about four miles south of Rome, there is a little collection of houses and stores which has never been known by any name. Of late years the hamlet has given signs of the thrift and prosperity which frugality, industry, and sobriety have brought to its peaceful citizens. The building of the Rome and Clinton Railroad through this hamlet put a new ambition into the minds of its inhabitants. Twice a day the trains brought them the newspapers, and all the world now seemed but a step from their thresholds. They determined to build a depot, and to put on other habiliments of a full-fledged town. All of this made it necessary that they should have a name by which to be known. In canvassing the question, they came to the conclusion that they could adopt no name that could do them more honor in this generation, or that would be more honorably regarded by their children or their children's children, than that of our excellent Governor, Gen. John A. Dix.

HON. ISAAC H. BAILEY ON BUTLERISM.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Hon. Isaac H. Bailey to the Portland *Press*. It is only one of a large number of similar expressions of opinion from the same gentleman:

"Butler's friendship is more dangerous than his enmity. The Republican Party has suffered greater odium on his account than from all other causes put together. The back-pay folly was his progeny. The Sanborn contract and the Jayne inquisitions are of the same paternity. Even the President himself, than whom a purer man never held public trust, is subject to reproach on the mere suspicion—unfounded at that—that he looks forbearingly on this Machiavelian politician."

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE PARTHIA AND THE ADRIATIC.

A passenger on board the Parthia sends us the following note, dated "Off Sandy Hook, 24th October":

"In steaming down the harbor, the White Star steamer Adriatic came up with the Parthia, and gradually drew ahead. When her stern was abreast of the bridge of the latter ship she, for some reason, starboarded her helm. Seeing there was a great probability of the two ships fouling, the officers of the Parthia immediately put our helm hard a-starboard, stopped and reversed the engines. Notwithstanding these efforts to keep clear, our starboard bow came in collision with the port quarter of the Adriatic, doing her some damage, but not hurting the Parthia more than a brushful of paint will remedy."

THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

FIRST MEETING OF THE CAMPAIGN—SPEECHES BY HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT AND GOV. DIX—THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON THE THIRD-TERM QUESTION.

The invitation for a grand Republican rally at the Cooper Institute last evening was well responded to. Seldom has the great hall contained a more influential or larger number of our citizens. Long before the hour of meeting had arrived every seat was occupied, and after the proceedings had commenced standing room could not be obtained. Previous to the organization of the meeting there was a grand display of fire-works outside the hall, and Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band discoursed excellent music from the balcony. Among the gentlemen on the platform, which was tastefully decorated, were Gen. Dix, Hon. Peter Cooper, Hon. William Orton, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Hon. George Jones, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Commissioner Van Nort, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, Hon. Thurlow Weed, Alderman Billings, Alderman Cooper, Alderman Morris, Rev. Henry Hyland Garnett, James R. Davis, and many others. In the body of the hall were gentlemen of the highest position in the mercantile and professional classes, and the great majority of the audience was composed of representatives of the best classes of our citizens. The meeting was called to order by Ex-Gov. Morgan, who nominated Hon. William Orton, as Chairman, which was unanimously ratified. Mr. Orton having taken the chair, Gen. J. C. Pinckney read a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, after which the Union Glee Club sang "Honor to the Soldier Brave." The resolutions were next read by Col. Erhardt. They expressed faith in the Republican Party, a desire to return to specie payments, advocated the re-election of Gen. Dix, and congratulated the Republicans of the City on the Congressional and local nominations. Hon. Edwards Pierrepont next addressed the meeting. He contrasted the claims of Gov. Dix with those of his opponent, Samuel J. Tilden. He arraigned Mr. Tilden for having connived at the Democratic election frauds of 1868. He admitted that Mr. Tilden did something three years ago to reform the Democratic Party in this City, but he never heard that he gave a dollar to aid the war or made a speech to cheer the soldier. His election, said Mr. Pierrepont, would bring joy to the rebel and sorrow to the patriot. Mr. Pierrepont, after eulogizing Gen. Grant's actions during the war, referred to the question of finance, and remarked that the Republican Party stood forth as the champion of specie payments. In conclusion he said he would introduce Gen. Dix, who would say a few words to them. The name of Gen. Dix was received with a storm of applause, again and again renewed; and while the audience were waiting for the appearance of the Governor the Glee Club sang, amid much laughter, "It's all up with Poor Samuel J." Gen. Dix soon came upon the platform, and was received with great applause, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and after the cheering and music had subsided the Governor thanked the audience for the reception given to him. He gave a brief account of the management of the Sinking Fund which had been purloined by the Democrats when in power, said that the fund was now complete, and that in two and a half years more, if the Republican Party remain in power, they could pay off the bounty debt and thus relieve the tax-payers of four millions of taxation annually, and the canal debt would, he said, in two years be reduced to eight millions. This state of affairs he considered highly creditable to the Republican Party. In response to a cry of "third term," the General, who was about retiring from the platform, said that he had regarded the discussion of the question as premature, but as he was asked the question he thought it better to answer it so as to prevent misconception. He then briefly, but distinctly, avowed himself as thoroughly opposed to the third-term principle, but favored an amendment to the Constitution by which the President could be elected for six years, and no longer. The Governor retired amid much cheering.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan came on the platform promptly at eight o'clock, and said: The time for which this meeting was appointed has arrived, and I ask you to come to order for the purpose of hearing the nominations for the meeting. I propose as Chairman our well-known citizen, Hon. William Orton.

Mr. Orton, having been introduced, said: I have to thank you, fellow-citizens, for the honor. We will now proceed to complete the organization by the nominations proper of the Committee of Arrangements, which will be announced by Gen. Pinckney.

Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney said: I am instructed to name as Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of this meeting the following gentlemen:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Thurlow Weed,
Geo. M. Van Nort,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
Thos. C. Acton,
Erastus C. Benedict,
George Jones,
Le Grand B. Cannon,
Geo. C. Collins,
George Opdyke,
E. Ogden Doremus,
Wm. A. Darling,
J. W. Goddard,
Wm. H. Guion,
C. W. Griswold,
Fletcher Harper, Jr.,
Ed. S. Jaffray,
Chas. P. Kirkland,
Chas. H. Marshall,
Joel W. Mason,
Wm. Orton,
Benj. K. Phelps,
Henry Belcher,
Samuel G. Pond,
Theodore Roosevelt,
James M. Seliover,
Joseph Seligman,
Elliot F. Shepard,
Paul W. Spofford,
Jonathan Sturges,
Otis D. Swan,
Ellwood E. Thorne,
Chas. L. Tiffany,
John J. Townsend,
Hooper C. Van Vorst,
Chas. Watrous,
Garrett L. Schuyler,
Hiram Merritt,
Chas. E. Whitehead,
Sheppard Gandy,
Louis J. Phillips,
Theodore W. Dwight,
Alonzo B. Cornell,
James W. Booth,
Wm. T. Blodgett,
Peter Cooper,
Horace M. Ruggles,
Joseph C. Jackson,
Henry E. Howland,
Albon P. Man,
Walter S. Pinckney,
Wm. H. Falconer,
A. F. Ockershausen,
Wm. H. Anthon,
Noah Davis,
William Herring,
James R. Angel,
Otto Strop,
Herman Muhr, M. D.,
Sixt. L. Kapff,
Wm. H. Maxwell,
Fred. Kuhne,
Joseph Rheinbold,
Andreas Willmann,
Henry H. Haight,
August Uhl,
William Bogert,
John C. Traphagen,
Dr. Louis Naumann,
H. Highland Garnet,
Stephen V. R. Cooper,
J. Wynne Jones,
Roswell Smith.

SECRETARIES.

F. S. Wilmerding,
Charles E. Heuberer,
Miles B. Disney,
William Marsh,
Carl Werner,
Peter Denerline,
Dr. Ellery Ellison,
William L. Peck,
Caspar A. Baadon,
Carl Schwedler,
Gardner E. Howland,
Charles V. Lewis,
James Freeborn,
William H. Steiner,
Joseph Archbold,
Constantine Nitssche,
Ernest Hall,
Archibald Watt,
Henry E. Davies, Jr.
Frank E. Howe,
William S. Opdyke,
Solon B. Smith,
Robert B. Boyd,
Ambrose M. Parsons,
Hans Powell,
Herman Cantor,
William T. Graff,
Andrew W. Leggatt,
Ernst Schafer,
Gustav A. Ratz,
E. M. Rosenbaum,
Molyneux Bell,
Levi H. Mace,
John A. Smith.

The Chairman then introduced the Union Glee Club, who sang "All honor to the soldier give," and on being loudly encored returned upon the platform and rendered, "Then unfurl the glorious banner."

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then read by Col. Erhardt:

The Republicans of the City of New-York in mass-meeting assembled adopt the following resolutions:

First—That the mission of the Republican Party is not ended, nor is either its duty or its determination to complete the great work intrusted to it diminished.

Second—That the recent election to Congress of Democratic Representatives, upon the platform of inflation, should stimulate our party everywhere to renewed efforts to sustain the credit of the nation, to restore the world's currency to common use among our people, and to resist every approach to every form of repudiation.

Third—That the immediate and present issue before the people of this State is whether the Administration of an able, upright, and distinguished chief magistrate shall be sustained whether the Democratic rule that took $6,300,000 from the sacred trust of the sinking fund shall supplant an Administration that has not only made good the deficiency, but increased the sinking fund from $1,000,000 to more than $15,000,000; whether the Empire State will tarnish its glorious war record by refusing to re-elect one whose glowing words of patriotism before the war were omens of victory, and whose services during the war are gratefully appreciated by the whole country.

Fourth—That the dominant issue of the day is the financial one, and that in Gov. Dix, who led the battle against inflation last Winter, and in President Grant, who killed the Inflation bill by his veto, we recognize leaders of whom any party may be proud.

Fifth—That we believe that the people of this State will not discourage the honest performance of duty such as has characterized the administration of Gov. Dix, but will recognize his great services, his unflinching independence, and his unsurpassed executive ability.

We believe that they will continue to sustain the President in making good all the pledges of the nation, whether to the lately enslaved race, or to the creditors of the country; and that the Republican Party will in the future, as in the past, meet boldly each issue as it arises, and do the work each day which can only be done by the party that has been true to the country, to freedom and to human rights during that period that "tried men's souls."

Sixth—That as citizens of a city burdened with $140,000,000 of debt, mainly incurred through the profligacy and plundering of a Democratic Ring, we see with alarm the unanimity of support offered to the Democratic candidate for Governor by the most notorious subordinates of Tweed, and the absolute subjection of Tammany Hall to the rule of John Morrissey.

Seventh—That we congratulate the Republicans of this City upon the character of the Congressional and local nominations made thus far. In Hon. Salem H. Wales especially we have a candidate for Mayor who unites in a high degree all the qualifications for that important office.

The Chairman next introduced Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

FELLOW-REPUBLICANS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: If our opponents could keep us talking about the bugbear of Gen. Grant's *third term*, and thus prevent us from speaking of Gen. Dix's *second term*, they would be gratified; but at the risk of displeasing our enemies, I propose to say something about the second term of Gov. Dix.

For the last two years we have had Gen. Dix as our Governor; under his rule we are safe and sure of honest administration.

The *Tribune* of the 3d inst. very justly says "that Gen. Dix was a popular man before he had been tried as Governor," and that "as Governor of New-York he has achieved more renown than any of his predecessors within the memory of this generation." When he came into office he found that six millions and a half of the sinking fund had been abstracted, and that only one million remained.

By careful management this deficit has been restored, and in two years the fund has been raised to upward of fifteen million of dollars.

With amazing industry and unparalleled watchfulness, Gov. Dix has read and mastered and vetoed more than two hundred bills improvidently passed, and thus prevented incalculable mischief and great frauds upon the people.

Did New-York ever have a Governor more vigilant, more honest, or more wise? Surely never! He is nominated again; will you reject him? will you vote "a want of confidence"?

Do you think that we can afford to hazard new experiments just now?

Mr. Tilden never held an executive public office in his life, and in the experiment "is some danger." It is said that a few disaffected Republicans urge in his favor that in 1848 he joined the free-soil movement, and thus helped to defeat Gen. Cass and elect Gen. Taylor, and that in 1871 he joined the Committee of Seventy, attacked with effective violence the Democratic Ring, helped us to elect Republican members in Democratic districts, and was most active in sending some of the robbers into exile, and Tweed to the dungeon, from which no release or let-up can be expected if Tilden is elected.

Concede all this—what possible advantage can be claimed for Mr. Tilden over Gen. Dix on these grounds?

GOV. DIX AND SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S RECORDS CONTRASTED.

But let us glance at the public record of the two men on other great questions, and see how the balance stands.

The great event of modern times was the war for slavery, commenced in April, 1861, and from that date we examine the public record of all men who seek high office.

In private life no man is more upright than Mr. Tilden. He is a rich man who has earned his riches and has stolen no part from the public treasury.

Every man has a right, by honest gains in private pursuits, to get rich if he can, and it justly goes to his credit with his fellow-men.

But when a man accepts a public office he assumes a sacred trust, and the sacrilege of its betrayal should be visited with the severest condemnation.

The man who takes a public office should leave all hope and every wish of gain behind and devote himself to its high duties, hoping for no reward but a moderate salary, the approval of his own conscience, and the sure applause of his generous countrymen. Men's characters are formed of the accretions of long years, and the resultant is not disturbed by personal attacks on the eve of election, which are alike unwise, unmanly, and disgraceful.

Mr. Tilden was a prominent politician long before the first election of President Lincoln, and his theories upon public questions were well-known, and when the South made war and the North uprose *en masse* to defend the Government, Gen. Dix was the first to sign the call upon the people to meet in Union Square. Every patriotic heart seemed moved. Mr. Tilden was implored by a Democratic friend of high character and of Senatorial dignity in the State to join in that call. Mr. Tilden refused. His earnest Democratic friend told him that the time would come when that refusal *would be remembered.*

Gen. Dix presided at that great gathering, gave his money and his time, girded on his sword and went down to the war and remained in the army until victory was secured.

The war record of Gov. Seymour was unsatisfactory to Union men; yet such was the sympathy of Mr. Tilden with that record that in the first national convention of his party, after the war, Mr. Tilden with much adroitness, managed to set aside the claims of Chief Justice Chase and secured the nomination of Mr. Seymour for the Presidency.

Last month another Chief Justice, who seemed likely to be nominated, was also set aside by Mr. Tilden for a candidate whose war record Mr. Tilden preferred. No one can doubt his great ability in managing political conventions; but somehow his candidates do not succeed before the people, and the candidate who has now supplanted Chief Justice Church will share the same fate as the one who supplanted Chief Justice Chase.

In 1868 Grant, for President, and Griswold for Governor, were running against Seymour and Hoffman in this State.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS OF 1868.

Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic Committee, and before election day this secret circular was issued:

Private and Strictly Confidential.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, }
Oct. 27, 1868. }

MY DEAR SIR: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (expense duly arranged for this end) to telegraph to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls—not waiting for a count—such person's estimate of the vote. * * * There is, of course, an important object to be attained. By a simultaneous transmission up to the hour of closing the poll, but not longer waiting, opportunity can be taken of the usual half-hour lull in telegraphic communication over lines before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns, and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch carefully the count. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman.

When the polls closed, no Republican doubted that Grant and Griswold had carried the State by a large majority, but when the count was finished—lo!—Seymour and Hoffman were declared the winners.

The fraud was publicly charged in the *Evening Post*, and on the 4th of November, 1868, Mr. Tilden addressed a note to that journal, in which he says:

"My attention has been called to an article in your journal of last evening containing a circular to which my name is appended. I hasten to assure you that you will not lose your reputation as critics by assuming, on internal evidence, as you have correctly done, that no such paper was ever written, signed, issued, or authorized by me, or with any participation or knowledge on my part. I have read it for the first time in your columns; but I have no reason to believe that it had any such evil purpose as you suspect."

Investigation under oath, had before a committee of Congress, the following Winter, proved that the circular "was sent to the Chairman of every County Democratic Organization in the State," and that in answer to that circular, "more than 200 telegrams came to Tammany Hall," and that "by 8:30 on the evening of election, about one-third of the State had been heard from," while the returns of the *City* "were not ascertained until nearly *one or two o'clock* of the night after election," and that, as Mr. Oakey Hall testified, "at a meeting held at Tammany Hall on SUNDAY, before election, he advised the Democratic canvassers "*to read over the name of every elector on every ticket*," and he says "*one* of his objects was to prolong the count as far as possible."

Mr. Hall, then Mayor of New-York, further testified: "This circular was prepared by me, and ordered to be printed by me, and Mr. Tilden's name was signed to it because it was usage to sign the name of the Chairman of the main committee." * * * * "To the best of my knowledge, and to my entire belief, Mr. Tilden knew nothing about it."

The report of the Congressional Committee closes thus: "In view of all the facts it is safe to estimate that the total fraudulent and illegal votes cast in the State of New-York, at the election in November, 1868, were not less and probably exceeded fifty thousand votes."

In October, of the following year, Mr. Greeley published his famous letter to Mr. Tilden, in which he says:

* * * * * * *

MR. TILDEN—You cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty *Macbeth*,

> "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
> Those gory locks at me,"

for you were at least a passive accomplice in the giant frauds of last November. Your name was used, without public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broadcast over the State, whereof the manifest intent was to "make assurance doubly sure," that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by silence but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability.

Now look at the vote of these four wards, (Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Fourteenth.)

* * * * * * *

Hoffman's majority, 17,443.

Mr. Tilden, you know what this contrast attests. Right well do you comprehend the means whereby the vote of 1868 was thus swelled out of all proportions. There are not 12,000 legal voters living in those wards to-day, though they gave Hoffman 17,443 majority. Had the day been of average length, it would doubtless have been swelled to at least 20,000.

* * * * * * *

I thus present, without comment, this circular, the statement of Mr. Tilden, the testimony of Mayor Hall, and the subsequent opinion of Mr. Greeley, who was afterward the Presidential candidate of Mr. Tilden's party, and received Mr. Tilden's earnest support.

But not many months after the consummation of this wicked fraud, the chiefs in the conspiracy quarreled about the spoils, and Sheriff O'Brien and others revealed the astounding fact that Grant and Griswold had carried the State by a great majority, out of which the honest voters had been cheated by the new system of false count.

TILDEN'S WAR RECORD.

Three years ago Mr. Tilden joined the Committee of Seventy, and united with Republican and Democratic Reformers, and was most earnest in his desire to convict Tweed of other frauds. For it all praise; for it he deserves our thanks, and I bear this cheerful and public testimony to the fidelity of Mr. Tilden in that prosecution, but I cannot find that he ever gave a dollar out of his riches to aid in the war, or ever made a speech to cheer the Union soldiers in their weariness and depression; nor do I find a living man who remembers Mr. Tilden as an earnest supporter of the Union cause; his election would be a reproach to the soldier, bring gladness to the rebel and sorrow to the patriot.

To the soldier I have a word to say. While you were suffering privations in Southern swamps, starved in loathsome prisons, or tossed, it may be, in fever-dreams of home and loved ones far away, a great convention assembled in Chicago—the war still raging, mourning in every house, sorrow in every loyal heart, sustained by unfaltering trust in a righteous cause, yet needing encouragement and cheer in that dark hour—Mr. Tilden aided the special committee, of which he was a member, to write and report this treasonable resolution:

"This Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practical moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal union of the States."

The resolution was passed without a protest.

Did Mr. Tilden and the other intelligent leaders of that convention know the true condition of the contest? Right well they knew it. The memorable letter of Gen. Grant had been published two weeks before:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, }
CITY POINT, Va., Aug. 16, 1874. }

To Hon. E. B. Washburne:

DEAR SIR: I state to all citizens who visit me that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for intrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing, from desertions and other causes, at least one regiment per day.

With this drain upon them the end is not far distant, if we will only be true to ourselves. Their only hope now is a divided North. * * * With the draft quickly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance. I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects.

They hope a counter-revolution; they hope the election of the Peace candidate. In fact, like "Micawber," they hope for something to "turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would but be the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South, because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms" the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South. They would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours, truly,
U. S. GRANT.

Grant had already won eternal fame by his victories in the South-west; on his conquering way he had already reached City Point. Grant was known, Grant was believed, and Grant made rebels and rebel sympathizers exceedingly anxious for "*an immediate cessation of hostilities.*"

Grant had shown to Tilden and his associate authors of that resolution, that if the North were true to itself, the whole fabric of rebellion would soon tumble in, and hence their haste to bring about an *immediate cessation* of the war.

And now they ask you to forget that dastard act at Chicago, done in the dark hours of our calamity! And further, they ask you to vote for Tilden and crucify Dix! Something very like this was done about 1842 years ago by a fickle, ignorant mob, not likely to be repeated by an intelligent people.

You see why all traitors to the Union hate Grant—why they have hoarse-shouted *third term* until they have made many good timid citizens fear

> "That he will bestride the world
> Like a Colossus; and we [poor, pigmy Americans]
> Walk under his huge legs, and peep about
> To find ourselves dishonorable graves!"

My countrymen, this is the maddest delusion ever conjured by our enemies. If it be not the veriest sham—it it be true that all our brave patriots are dead, if we verily doubt our manhood, and believe that a USURPER could stand one hour before the consuming blast of popular indignation—then are we fallen indeed, and we had better get some feeble little boy, like the son of Louis Napoleon, to come and reign over a nation of innumerable cowards.

When Tilden and other Democrats at Chicago passed that infamous resolution Gen. Dix and Gen. Robinson were in the field—Tilden was safe at home—Gen. Robinson lost a leg in battle—Mr. Tilden shunned danger and saved his legs, and now asks you to sacrifice your brother-soldiers, who were such fools as to go to the war, and vote for him, who were so wise as to stay at home and denounce the war as "*a failure*," and demand an "immediate cessation of hostilities."

Vote thus if you will, and when you meet your fellow-soldiers at the next reunion of the army, tell them how you voted; say that you preferred the sagacious men who denounce the war as "*a failure*," just before immortal victory was won, to the fools who periled their lives and lost their limbs in fighting for union, liberty and their country!

Oh, no! keep away; don't look again into the faces of those brave comrades whom you were so proud to greet; you will not feel comfortable. Sink away; drop the military prefix to your name; conceal the war-worn uniform which you used to show.

> "Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
> And hang a *calf's skin* on those recreant limbs!"

I know very well that our opponents wish us to forget the war, and Democratic journals make witty flings about "forgotten issues of an old insane conflict." But no flippant paragraph can cover with the mantle of oblivion the record of that day. It was written in innocent blood; the unutterable grief of old men borne down with sorrow at the loss of beloved sons will not let it die—and all the tears of mourning kindred will not wash it out! Sooner the ghosts of the dead will rise, and with pallid fingers point you to the smoke of their torment ascending from the hells of *Andersonville* and the *Libby*.

GEN. DIX'S HISTORY.

Gen. Dix was elected, two years ago, by a majority of 55,005 votes.

Has Gen. Dix so betrayed his trust that his fellow-citizens ought now to expel him and put Mr. Tilden in his place?

This is the question. And we call upon all honest temperance Republicans to *pause* before they cast their votes in a way which will help to put the Government into the hands of their worst enemies.

On the 24th of last July Gen. Dix was seventy-six years old, and in mental vigor, clear perceptions, and pure integrity, unsurpassed by any man in the State. When but fourteen years old he entered the army to fight against our foreign foes; from that time until this hour he has been before the public.

He has held the great offices of Senator of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury, Minister to France, Major General in the Army, and Governor of the State of New-York, with many other offices of trust, and during all his long career of public service never a trust has been betrayed, never a stain has attached to his integrity.

Every man *knows* that he will never take, or allow others to take, a dollar of the public money.

Fellow-citizens, great political movements come not by chance; they are governed by laws unerring as those which rule the spheres.

If we neglect the seed time we cannot reap the harvest.

The results of this election reach quite beyond New-York.

This great State, richer and more powerful than the whole realm of Elizabeth in her time, will have a mighty influence upon the future destiny of this nation.

Let the State be lost by our apathy, and we give to the old Bourbons not merely the Governor and other officers of State, but a Senator of the United States for the full term of six years; and we give much more, namely, the hope and *the fair prospect* of a complete transfer of the Federal power into the hands of those who in war were enemies of our Union.

Have you ever seriously considered what effect a return to power of the war-opposing Democrats and Southern Confederates would produce?

Have you considered how vastly that power was augmented by the war, and what use would be made of it when once seized by the enemies of freedom?

REPUDIATION.

Already Democratic orators and Democratic conventions West and South have declared their intentions.

In the great State of Indiana their Democratic Convention lately adopted the following resolutions:

1. That we are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the law under which they were issued.

2. We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

3. We are in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law, and the substitution of greenbacks for the national bank currency.

And that prominent Democrat and late member of Congress, Daniel W. Voorhees, writing on the 28th of last month to THE NEW-YORK TIMES says:

"Permit me, through your columns, to say, in reply, that every candidate on the Democratic State ticket every candidate nominated by the Democratic Party for Congress, including Mr. Kerr, and every Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and for the various county offices in Indiana, stands squarely, avowedly, and unequivocally on the Indiana Democratic State platform, adopted July 15, 1874, and explicitly indorses its financial features.

Not one Democratic candidate in the State repudiates that platform, nor could any one do so without incurring overwhelming defeat at the polls."

In Tennessee, Missouri, and other States similar resolutions have been passed by Democratic Conventions.

But the great State of Ohio, which last Autumn elected William Allen Governor, and returned his nephew, Allen Thurman, to the United States Senate, has, in Democratic Convention, recently adopted the following:

"That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the five-twenty bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law, and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal-tender notes; and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the non-tax-paying bondholders."

Mr. Voorhees further says:

"This act of March, 1869, is not law. It has no legal binding force whatever. The people had a vested right under existing laws to pay these bonds in legal-tender notes, the lawful money of the country, and no subsequent legislation could divest them of the right."

And of the President's veto of the Inflation bill he says:

"The organization of the Republican Party yielded to this faithless act of the Administration, and stands now, however reluctantly, precisely where the President placed it by his veto."

And adds:

Let principles prevail, and let men follow where their principles lead. The Republican Party now stands forth the acknowledged champion of a diminished currency in order to return to a system of specie payments. Let those who believe in such a plan of finance prove their sincerity by joining that party."

Every day upon the editorial page of the *World* you can read:

1. *Gold and silver the only legal tender: no currency inconvertible with coin.*

2. *Steady steps toward specie payments: no step backward.*

3. *Honest payment of the public debt in coin: sacred preservation of the public faith.*

Every day, on the same page of the same *World*, you can read undisguised bursts of most exultant joy over the Democratic victories in Indiana and Ohio; victories which smote in the face, spit upon and trampled in the dust every sentiment paraded in this "Platform of Principles." Victories which said loud as cannon thunders could echo them:

"*No gold and silver—no legal tender, but inconvertible paper—no steps toward specie payments—every step backward—no honest payment of the public debt in coin—no preservation of the public faith, but a hissing, curse and a scorn upon every line of your* NEW-YORK PLATFORM!"

When Tilden's Democrats can thus glory in their shame, prostrate themselves and shout pæans to the victors over their principles, nothing is wanting but their power to bring "the abomination of desolation" upon this land.

The amended Constitution of the United States provides that, "the validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. * * * But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave."

In the Presidential contest of 1868 Mr. Pendleton and other leading Democrats claimed that the 5-20 bonds should be paid in greenbacks, which as everybody knew, was a plan to repudiate the public debt.

This question entered largely into that canvass, and its agitation greatly impaired the public credit.

Gen. Grant was elected by an overwhelming vote, and the first act of the new Congress, fresh from the people, which President Grant signed, was the act of March 18, 1869, which expressly declared that the bonds should be paid in coin. This act was universally regarded as settling the question forever. It was cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole country and the public credit was immediately advanced.

Five hundred millions of the bonds have already been paid in coin, and the rest are at par in gold.

And now, five years and a half after the passage of that act, and after the settlement, the acquiescence and the action of the Government under it, we hear these proposals of repudiation openly advocated and adopted in conventions as Democratic creed.

Mr. Voorhees tauntingly exclaims:

"The Republican Party now stands forth the acknowledged champions of a diminished currency in order to return to a system of specie payments. Let those who believe in such a plan of finance prove their sincerity by joining that party."

Mr. Voorhees is right. The Republican Party will certainly claim the championship with which he taunts them, and agree with him that all who believe in their plan of finance should join the Republican Party. And now it seems plain that those who believe in an honest system of finance will have no other party to go to.

This question of finance, in which is involved the questions of tariff and taxation, is the great issue. It will shortly be defined; we hail its presentation.

We can have no real prosperity until this issue is settled.

It is the same old struggle through which England passed during the first twenty years of the present century, and she finally learned that no subterfuge would help her; and that an honest return to specie payments could alone relieve her. That she adopted, and then commenced her onward progress, which has given her the lead of the world.

There was a time when honest men of intelligence differed about the expediency of increasing the legal tenders; that time has passed. The veto of the President, followed by his more elaborate and able views, as expressed to Senator Jones, turned the national mind to the serious consideration of this question, and it is safe to say that the honest intelligence of the country, is against repudiation in any form, and opposed to the sham, the shame, the crime of any new issues of false promises.

THE VETO OF THE INFLATION BILL.

The taking of Vicksburg was one of the greatest achievements in the annals of war; but the veto of the Inflation bill, which saved the nation more than the gaining of a battle-field, was a far more noble achievment; and when Gen. Grant modestly retires, as he soon will, and calumny, with her jealous tongue, has ceased to slander, and the evils averted by that heroic act begin to be understood, the Ex-General and the Ex-President will be venerated by the people as twice the savior of his country.

I was present the other day when Gen. Grant related to an eminent Democrat, a high inflationist from Cincinnati, his own apprehensions and extreme solicitude about the veto of that bill. He said no public act of his had given him so much anxiety; that the bill had passed Congress by a decided majority; that many of his own best friends were earnestly in its favor, urging and expecting his signature, with assertion that a veto would disrupt the party; that being unwilling to sign it without giving his reasons in a special message to Congress, he noted down the arguments in its favor, but that when put together they did not appear to his understanding as sound or just; that he was apprised, as he supposed, of the fatal consequences to the harmony of the Republican Party if he vetoed the act. But as the truth grew clear to his mind he determined to do what seemed to him right, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

No one act has ever so thoroughly tested the unflinching integrity and remarkable sagacity of the President's mind.

Who then thought that before the Summer was over it would be demonstrated that instead of their being too little currency for the business there was too little business for the currency, and that Missouri, Indiana, and other States of the West would not only decline to take the new currency offered them by the bill of June, but that before the 1st day of October they would return large amounts of currency to the Controller and take up their bonds? All this has happened, as the records of the Treasury Department will show. There is given a silvery fringe to the clouds in our somewhat clouded sky by the breaking down of the great popular mind upon this transcendent question. So clear is it to those who have studied the subject, with no desire but to learn the truth—so certain is it that our demoralization, our corruption, our extravagance, and our present depression come chiefly of our false system of finance that we have been impatient of the slow enlightenment of the public mind, but events now fast demonstrate what reason, and the history of other nations had long since proved.

Have no fear, fellow-citizens, that the Republican Party will not take the lead and become a unit on this question. Have no fear of the result.

Our people learn quickly. They know that we have abundant harvests, unparalleled activity, and vast resources for prosperity; and yet, somehow we are not prosperous; and they ask why? They say to the inflationists, you told us that we wanted more currency out West, and "that was the trouble."

You passed the Currency bill, giving us the right to more currency, and we now find that we had already too much, and that we are sending it back. You pointed us to the prosperous times when the Government was issuing paper during the war, and told us that we should have the same times over if the currency were increased. But we now see that the conditions are wholly changed; that then the Government were purchasers of every industrial product, and paid for the same in new issues of paper; while now the Government cannot be purchasers to any considerable extent, and can only pay in the taxes which they have first collected from us; we don't find that new issues of paper money help us at all, but, on the contrary, things are growing worse and worse.

My countrymen, they will grow worse and worse until we return to sound principles and cease to insist that sham is reality, and that false promises are as good as truth.

When the Government shall have returned to an honest payment of its obligations in the recognized standard of the world, prosperity, sure and steadfast, will come. Taxes, expenses, extravagance, will be less. With credit thus restored, we can gradually begin and steadily complete every unfinished railway and useful enterprise now suspended. Labor will grow in demand, business will revive, and the country start upon a new career of advancement and grandeur.

You who are engaged in unfinished enterprises take note: You will never complete them until we return to payments in coin. You will surely fail under our system of irredeemable paper. You may struggle and hope, but your struggles and hopes will end in faintness and despair.

It chafes one's spirit to see burly old England sit ponderous on her Isle, and year by year grow bloated on the products of our toil, while we, her debtors and her slaves, help her by our folly to perpetuate the bondage. It is now ascertained that the earnings and income of our country are many millions a year larger than those of Great Britain, and yet we pour our surplus into her lap, while she smiles and pats and fools the noisy demagogue who vapors about the "pauper-labor of Europe," ignorant that he is helping to reduce our own citizens to a greater pauperism.

Of the splendid Atlantic steamers which daily leave our shores, how many does America own? Not one. Where has your commerce gone? Where the many other industries which irredeemable paper has banished?

Gone to specie-paying countries.

Gone where many other profitable industries will go if this vicious system is continued.

The vice does not lie in the fact that we have a paper currency—not at all. A paper currency is convenient and necessary. I care not how free the banking nor how abundant the currency, if the currency is redeemable. A redeemable currency can never be redundant, whatever the amount; the vice consists in the false promise to redeem, which is never performed. When we have returned to specie payments, people will be surprised to see how little coin is needed. A thousand millions of business will be done without the handling of $50 in specie. To-day the great "gold payments" in the Custom-house are made in paper; *redeemable* yellowbacks, instead of *irredeemable* greenbacks; that is all.

The Western farmer is told by the misguided orator that the Eastern bankers and rich merchants are in favor of specie payments, and he asks "Why is this?" And then answers: "Because they are the *creditor* class, and you are the *debtor* class, and their interests are opposed to yours." There can be no greater mistake.

The bankers of New-York, who do a Western business, owe their Western customers *twenty* dollars to where one dollar is due them from the West.

There is great misapprehension about the relative number of debtors and creditors.

Your hired servants and laborers are not your debtors, but your creditors.

The financial system which is good for the merchant and the banker, is good for every farmer in the land. The merchant expects to make by the sale of his goods; but he cannot make by sales to those who cannot pay.

You can never get money from those who can get none themselves.

Justice, patriotism, self-interest, all combine in favor of a sound system of finance.

Every intelligent man of business in the country ought to know that he cannot grow rich under a system which does not favor the earning of riches by others. You can contrive no process of getting from others what others cannot get. Whatever plan of finance is best for the East is best for the West, and those who will not listen to reason must suffer by experience.

Mr. Voorhees says, truly, that "the Republican Party are the champions of specie payments, just where the veto of the President left them;" he might have added, and the great body of the Democratic Party are the champions of irredeemable inflation.

Politicians will do well to take notice, that since the war, party ties sit loosely, and that what the people want is *good government*; a government which will protect them in their earnings, and not despoil them of their property, and that they care little for party in comparison with equal justice and honest administration.

CONSEQUENCES OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

When the Democratic Party opposed the war for the Union, they ceased to be a national party; they have never since acquired any national ascendency, and they never will; their national existence is ended; they are merely repeating the history of the old Federal Party. The same delusion allures them to local struggles, and blinds them by occasional local success. But, when they opposed the war, they lost the confidence of the nation, and when they cast down all their principles in the temple of high protection, original abolition, and cold water, and went and hanged themselves on the Greeley tree, the throes of their suicide began and will end with their early dissolution. They represent no united ideas upon any national question.

Restore the old Democratic Party to power, and where would go the public debt caused by the war, which that party hated and opposed? How swiftly would revive the old cry (by no means smothered) that the South ought to be paid by new issues of greenbacks? How swiftly Kuklux assassins and White League clans would unite to murder and to rob the helpless freedman, and to undo, as far as they can, the settlements of the war?

Where would go your banks, trust funds, savings institutions, railroad securities, and insurance companies, and how absolute would be the prostration of our credit and the distrust and confusion in all our business.

UTTER MADNESS SURELY WILL NOT SEIZE UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

There is another question with which the Republican Party must deal—the Government of the South. No graver question has ever been presented to an American statesman. A fertile country, many times larger than the Empire of France, was exhausted by a colossal war; its whole industrial policy was overthrown; prostrate and disorganized, she demands our protection, and we, who justly deemed union so necessary to our safety as to warrant a desolating war, must so deal with our conquest as to make the costly preservation a blessing and not a curse.

It is a new question in the development of a vast and unexampled nation, and shall we timidly grope about for *precedents* which never existed instead of boldly dealing with the new emergency?

We cannot shuffle either of these great questions, and we do not wish to; we know that their solution is necessary to the prosperity of the whole country, and we intend to face them both; the difficulties which seem to surround them will vanish before intelligent courage and honest purpose. The way is straight and narrow and leads to national life, great prosperity, and honor. The country, boundless in resources, scattered and disorganized, awaits only wise action to bring these resources into productive order.

The morning gun which hails the Fourth of next July ought to tell the world that our faith is kept and our credit restored. This can be done, and so can industry and prosperity and happiness and order be restored to the South, if able and resolute statesmen address themselves to that subject. We of the North have the deepest interest in that question, even outside of our duty. Every dollar earned and saved in the South is just as valuable to the nation as though it were earned and saved in the North. But we must govern the South with justice and wisdom, adapting the laws and their administration to the peculiar condition of that people.

THE PARTY OF PROGRESS.

The Republican Party, whatever its shortcomings, is the party of progress, earnestly in favor of free government, free schools, free press, and free people. The party with such a history—the party which saved the Union entire, gave liberty to millions of slaves, has unfinished duties to perform toward the Southern freedmen, and toward the Southern whites; and, chastened and strengthened, it will rise to the great occasion and save the South from anarchy and the country from the ruin and disgrace of repudiation.

Mr. Pierrepont in conclusion said he would introduce to them the next speaker, Gen. John A. Dix, who was in the next room. A storm of applause greeted this announcement, which was again and again renewed. Before Gen. Dix came on the platform the Glee Club sang some verses on Mr. Tilden, entitled "Poor Sammy," which convulsed the house with laughter. The cheering was resumed when Gen. Dix made his appearance, and the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." When the applause had subsided Gov. Dix came forward and spoke as follows:

GOV. DIX'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have no words to express to you my thankfulness for this kind reception. I came here at the urgent request of political friends, made to me at a very late hour of the day, and unprepared to address you upon any of the great issues before the public. Indeed, with the exception of a brief response to the Republicans of Albany, who called to congratulate me on my renomination, I have made no political speech during the campaign, for I have always thought it better for candidates for office to leave the canvass in the hands of their friends. But I do not the less appreciate your kindness, and I feel that I should make an ungrateful return for it if I were not to say a few words to you on one or two matters deeply concerning you as citizens of New-York about to exercise the elective franchise and to determine for years to come the political character and the financial condition of the State.

And in the first place let me say to you briefly, what we have done in the way of financial reform. Two years and a half ago when we came into power we found a deficiency of six millions and a half in the Treasury. We have made it up. We found the Sinking Funds, which were pledged by the Constitution to the payment of the State debt, had been purloined and applied to the current expenses of the Government. A year ago I stated to the Legislature in my annual message that there were eleven millions of dollars to be replaced. They have already been restored, and the Sinking Funds are now complete.

During the same period the aggregate indebtedness of the State has been reduced more than $8,000,000. If we are continued in power until the Spring of 1877, the bounty debt, amounting to $21,000,000, will be paid off without any increase of taxation. The General Fund debt is virtually extinguished by a sinking fund which now equals the whole amount; and it will be paid off as soon as the bonds fall due—all in the course of the next four years. When the bounty and general fund debts are liquidated there will remain only the canal debt, amounting now to between nine and ten millions of dollars. In 1877 it will probably be reduced below eight millions, and this will constitute the whole amount of the indebtedness of the State.

One of the most important consequences of the reduction and liquidation of these debts will be to relieve the people of the State from the annual payment of $4,000,000 of taxes.

I think no fair man will deny that these results are most creditable to the management of our finances under a Republican Administration; and I will not believe that, at the very moment when we are correcting these enormous abuses of our predecessors, the people will be willing to give back the political power of the State into their hands. And now, fellow-citizens, let me say a word on the political condition. There is an aspect under which the Democratic movement in this and other States is to be viewed, worthy of the most serious consideration on the part of every patriotic citizen. Its tendency is, wherever it is successful, to elevate to the highest public trusts men who, if they were not in open opposition to the Government during its bloody and perilous struggle to preserve the Union, did nothing to sustain it. It was shown in the election of a United States Senator in Connecticut a year ago; it has been shown in other States, and it is shown in this State to-day. I trust I am actuated by no narrow spirit of prejudice or proscription. But when the question, in filling the highest public trusts, lies between those who have devoted their best efforts to sustain the Government during its long and sanguinary struggle to save the life of the nation, and those who did not raise a finger to uphold it, and whose names are not to be found in the record of any friendly action in that crisis, I must say the moral would be very disheartening if the latter were preferred to the former. I submit to you whether the success of such a policy would be encouraging to patriotic effort in future emergencies—whether it would not be a bitter reflection to a man who had periled his life for his country in time of war, and perhaps left a mutilated limb upon the battle-field, to be thrust aside for those who had crept from their hiding places when the day of peril had gone by, and become his successful competitor for the confidence of his countrymen?

Fellow-citizens, the success of the Liberal Democracy, as it styles itself, would bring into power men who were not only hostile or passive when the country was most in need of their assistance, but who were the persistent opponents of the measures adopted by Congress for the reconstruction and pacification of the Southern States. No intelligent man can doubt that the successful execution of these measures would be imperiled; that the colored race, which is now becoming every day better fitted to perform the high political duties intrusted to it, would, by adverse legislation, be reduced to a condition of inferiority scarcely less abject than the slavery from which the Republican Party liberated it; and that the smoldering embers of civil strife would be kindled anew into fire and flame.

A Voice—How about the third term, General?

Gen. Dix—My fellow-citizens, I only come here to address you a few words, and with your permission I will retire. [Loud cries of "No."]

The speaker evidently misunderstood the character of the interrogatory put, and on it being explained to him, he again came forward amid continued cheers. On resuming, he said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You ask me for my opinion in regard to the third term. Although I have regarded the discussion of this question premature, I have never declined to reply to any personal inquiry addressed to me in regard to my views concerning it. I have expressed them freely weeks ago, and months ago. I have not been willing to thrust myself upon the canvass by any formal declaration of my opinions; but as the question is now put to me, I will not, by keeping silence, expose myself to misconstruction. I answer that I am not in favor of a third term. [The audience received this annunciation with the most enthusiastic cheering.] One of the first speeches I ever made in public was in favor of amending the Constitution by extending the President's term to six years and making him ineligible for the next six. I have reiterated this proposition at public meetings, in the form of addresses and resolutions, over and over again. Until the Constitution can be so amended I am, and always have been, in favor of adhering to the rule, which had its origin in the patriotic breast of Washington, which has been held sacred by his successors for more than three-quarters of a century, and which has acquired a practical force almost as potential as if it had been engrafted upon the constitutional compact. It has sunk deep into the hearts of the American people, and I am satisfied that any disposition to violate it would be received by them with marked disfavor. I do not believe that such a purpose is entertained in any quarter. Washington and Jackson, who were rewarded by their country for their distinguished military services, voluntarily retired to private life after having received for the second time the highest mark of the gratitude of their countrymen. Gen. Grant has been rewarded by the same distinction for his great services to his country; and I do not doubt that when he deems the proper time to have arrived he will indicate his desire to be relieved of the cares of office, and give additional force, by his own action, to the example of his illustrious predecessors.

At the conclusion of Gov. Dix's address the Chairman asked if the audience was ready for the question in the resolutions, which were then put and carried unanimously. He then announced that on Thursday evening next a ratification meeting of the State and County ticket will be held in the hall in which they were then met. On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements he desired to state that there was no other speakers to address the meeting, and therefore declared it adjourned.

THE SHIP MOGUL BURNED AT SEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—Mr. Parker, a passenger on the ship Legal Tender, from Tahiti, just arrived, reports that the ship Mogul was burned at sea 1,400 miles from Marquesas Islands. Capt. Freeman and the crew of the Mogul were taken to Marquesas by the ship Grey Hound, bound from this port. No other particulars have been received. The Mogul was bound from Liverpool to this port.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHANGE OF ITS OFFICIAL MANAGEMENT.

On Saturday last Henry J. Furber was elected President; John H. Bewley, Vice President, and George L. Montague, Secretary, of the North America Life Insurance Company of this City, in the place of its old officers, resigned.

This change secures an addition to its assets amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the most rigid laws of any of the States, and therefore is in the interests of the insured.

The new officers of the North America, from their well-known reputation as successful life insurance managers, cannot fail to enlist the confidence of its policy-holders, being well-known gentlemen of tried integrity, irreproachable reputation, and personal responsibility, as well as experienced life underwriters.

It is intended that their acceptance of the official management of the North America shall not interfere with their duties as officers of the Universal Life, whose affairs they will continue to conduct with the same vigor and admitted executive ability which has made that company so pre-eminently conspicuous among our most trusted life insurance institutions. The increasing business of the Universal would have made it necessary ere long to seek more commodious offices than those at present occupied by it.

This event is, we believe, to be provided for by removing the business of that company to the extensive and elegant offices in the building of the North America, which are abundantly large for both companies.

While the two companies will be under the same management, we are assured that nothing of the nature of the reinsurance of one company by the other is contemplated, except so far as the policy-holders of one company may desire to change to the other.

This is the most important event that has happened for some time in life insurance affairs, and seems to us to indicate the very best method yet suggested to meet the evils resulting from a too keen competition in the life insurance business, combined with the unavoidable expense resulting from a multiplying of offices and officers.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Improved Howe Scales took the first premium for "the best and most accurate Scales" again this year over the Fairbank Scales at the Georgia State Fair, held at Atlanta last week, making the third first premium taken over them this Fall.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies, the next time you buy a spool of Silk, be sure and get the Eureka. It is the best in the market. Warranted to give satisfaction.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold," which would yield to a mild remedy, but if neglected often attacks the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" give sure and almost immediate relief.

Kiss me, darling, for your breath is
Just as sweet as new-mown hay;
Kiss me, darling, for your teeth are
Free from tartar or decay;
Kiss me, darling, for you won't
Forget me or your SOZODONT.

I Use and Prescribe for My Patients with the best results GILES' IODIDE AMMONIA LINIMENT. Pains in the back, joints, neuralgia, &c., &c. THEOPHILE E. LALANNE, M. D., No. 345 West 28th st. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 451 6th av.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, elegant styles, low prices. EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, New-York; also, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Lundberg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

For a Fashionable Hat of Superior Quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

Xtraordinary cures of Coughs and Colds result from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

MARRIED.

BILDT—MOORE.—In Paris, at Mairie of the First Arrondissement, Sept. 30, and at the American Episcopal Church, Rue Bayard, Oct. 1, by Rev. J. B. Morgan, CARL BILDT, (Chamberlain of H. M. the King of Sweden, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, &c., &c., elder son of the Baron Bildt, of Stockholm, to LILIAN, daughter of Bloomfield Moore, of Philadelphia.

CAPEN—PROCTER.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John A. Staunton, of Skaneateles, WILLIAM BULKLEY CAPEN to GERTRUDE ADELE, youngest daughter of T. P. Procter, all of Brooklyn.

CAMPBELL—PRALL.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 21, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. M. A. Howes, HENRY G. CAMPBELL to MARGARET A., eldest daughter of the late Edwin T. Prall, all of Paterson.

DEAN—FROST.—On Thursday, Oct. 22, 1874, by Rev. D. C. Potter, DAVID C. DEAN to Miss IRENE A. FROST, both of this City.

FETT—BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, [illegible], by Rev. J. Clement French, HUGO C. FETT, of Hamburg, Germany, to JENNY W., daughter of D. G. B. Bennett, of Brooklyn.

STEVENS—SANDS.—On Monday, Oct. 26, by Rev. George B. McCampbell, of Spring Street Presbyterian Church, EVERETT D. STEVENS to GEORGIE PEARL SANDS, second daughter of the late Rev. Elisha Sands, at the house of the bride's great aunt, Adrietta Sye.

DIED.

BENNETT.—At Birmingham, Conn., Oct. 26, WM. R. BENNETT.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLOOMFIELD.—At Alexandria, Minn., on 19th inst., SMITH BLOOMFIELD, eldest son of William Bloomfield, of this City, in the 36th year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Vesey st., to-day, Oct. 27, at 1:30. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Metuchen, N. J., for interment. Train leaves foot Cortlandt st. at 3:10 P. M., returning at 6 P. M.

EVERIT.—At Brooklyn, on Sixth Day, the 23d inst., at his residence, No. 64 Clark st., VALENTINE EVERIT, in the 75th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Third Day, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn st., between Boerum and Smith sts.

FITZ-HUGH.—At his residence in Casenovia, Saturday, Oct. 24, WILLIAM ADDISON FITZ-HUGH, late of Geneseo.

GEER.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, CHARITY, widow of the late Darius Geer, in the 85th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., from her late residence at Orange Junction, N. J., at 11:30 A. M., on the arrival of the 10:30 A. M. train from foot of Barclay st.

GAVEY.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, 1874, MARTHA, widow of James Gavey, in the 84th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, William S. Gavey, No. 124 Oak st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 27, at 1:30 o'clock.

HEYWARD.—At his residence, No. 17 West 21st st., suddenly, on Sunday, of apoplexy, HENRY HEYWARD, in the 61st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.
Charleston papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At Newburyport, Mass., on Friday, the 23d inst., ANNE J., widow of the late Edwards Johnson, of Stratford, Conn.
The funeral will take place in Christ Church, Stratford, on Tuesday, the 27th, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

KERNOT.—At his residence, No. 19 Great Jones st., Sunday evening, Oct. 25, of pneumonia, after a brief illness, HENRY KERNOT, aged 68.
Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the deceased, especially those connected with the book trade, are invited to attend, without further notice.

LEVERICH.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at 11:55 P. M., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, CALEB LEVERICH, in the 74th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Warren Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SNELLING.—On Sunday, the 25th inst., ANDREW SYMMES SNELLING, formerly of Boston, in the 78th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at King's Chapel, Boston, whither the remains will be conveyed for interment.

THOMPSON.—At Greenwich, Conn., 24th inst., TRYPHOSA M., widow of Lyman Thompson.
Funeral at the house of Frank Shepard, Greenwich, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAN MATER.—On the 26th inst., HOLMES VAN MATER, in the 86th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Holmdel, on the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the morning of the 24th inst., MATTHEW A. WILSON, in the 45th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 123 East 83d st., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, IF you want to regulate your bowels.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have pains across the loins.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have palpitation of the heart.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.—SEE THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for NOVEMBER. Now ready.

STARVED TO DEATH ON NUTRITIOUS FOOD. How Often may we Eat? Is Dyspepsia a Cause of Suicide? Effects of Stimulants, Narcotics, and Condiments. THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for November explains these things. Also,

HEATHFUL BEDS—What they were, are, and should be; Parental Responsibility; Baneful Habits Affecting Health; Infant Mortality; The Great Scandal a Possible Blessing; and Other Hygienic Topics.

Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Sent three months on trial for 25 cents, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. Hawley Heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, IF you have boils or ulcers.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have liver complaints.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you wish a purgative producing the most searching and promptest results.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have acidity of the stomach and disgusting eructations.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Wednesday at 4 and 11:30 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 7 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD, STREET, AND PARK Lamps excel all. Park size, $3; Street, $5; Boulevard, $6 50; Reflectors, $1 to $3 each; old style square Lanterns from $3 50 upward, according to quality. General depot, No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—TWO HUNDRED pictures of orange groves, cities, &c., illustrating two lectures, at 8 o'clock, at
COOPER INSTITUTE, Oct. 27 and 28.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

TREES AND PLANTS.
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, near Kissena Station, Flushing, N. Y.

POLITICAL.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

ISAAC H. BAILEY
FOR CONGRESS.

A grand ratification meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock, at Central Park Garden, 59th street and 7th av.

Seats reserved for ladies.

MUSIC BY ROBINSON'S BAND.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES EMOTT,
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
HENRY E. HOWLAND

will address the meeting.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Wm. A. Darling, Twentieth Assembly District, Chairman.
F. B. Farmer, Eleventh Assembly District.
Thomas A. Stewart, Fifteenth Assembly District.
Wm. J. O'Bryon, Seventeenth Assembly District.
O. P. C. Billings, Eighteenth Assembly District.
M. A. Reed, Twenty-first Assembly District.
A. J. Dittenhoeffer, Twentieth Assembly District.
SIMON SEWARD, }
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, } Secretaries.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A mass-meeting will be held at Bleecker building, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the Republican State, County, and district nominations. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting: Hon. JOHN D. LAWSON, Col. J. B. THORPE, T. D. CURTIS, Esq., Col. G. B. HAWES, Col. JOHN W. JONES. Excellent singing by the Industrial Institute Club. Music by a celebrated brass band.

ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.
JAMES JACKSON, Secretary. ANDREW J. CAMPBELL, Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE WASHington Heights Campaign Club, of the Nineteenth Assembly District, will be held, at the corner of 8th av. and 142d st., TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, to ratify the several Republican nominations made in the assembly district and county conventions. Several eminent speakers will be present.

MOLYNEUX BELL, President.
JOSEPH GILBERT, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DIX AND ROBINSON, LAWSON AND SEWARD.—A grand mass-meeting of the Republicans of this district will be held at the head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 12 University place, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 8 o'clock. Eloquent speakers will address the meeting.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, President.
WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Aldermanic Convention in this district will meet on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 457 4th av., to nominate a candidate for Alderman, in place of Jackson S. Schultz, declined.

ROBERT G. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN PULLMAN, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,
Eighth District,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st., 26th st., and 4th and 6th avs.,)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
Eleventh Assembly District,
KNOX McAFEE.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

OBSERVATIONS ON MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

A STIRRING UP IN THE CITY OFFICES—THE FIRST RAIN OF THE SEASON—SHOOTING SCRAPES—THE VALUE OF A BALD HEAD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

We have had no remarkable excitements during the last ten days. Several gentlemen who had been devoting their valuable services to the people, filling offices around the City Hall, have suddenly found it necessary to seek other and more frigid climes, it being discovered that the latitude of San Francisco was too salubrious. You must know we are overhauling the affairs of the city—a committee of investigation having commenced, pitchfork in hand, cleaning the Augean stables. Thus far, every department they have investigated has been found rotten to the core. The Coroner has been appropriating the property of the defuncts. The license collector and deputies have forgotten to credit their little collections. The assessor's deputies have forgotten to hand in their proper dues, and all around there has been a remissness—a forgetfulness to render unto Cæsar the square amount due him. In comparison with your big-auger thieving, ours seems a gimlet; but we are an enterprising people, and if we have not stolen as much as you it might have been for want of opportunity. Not money enough to afford it. When we begin to spend millions where it is now only thousands, no fear but what talent of that sort will be found. Our fellows here have been doing a little contemptible petty business collecting bogus poll taxes from poor John Chinaman—a two dollars per head matter—enough to justify the term of miserable thieving, instead of dignifying the calling by grabbing thousands. As I said before, it was not their fault that it was not more. Two or three have been arrested, and the rest ran away. One honest gentleman named Casey, indignant at the repeated calls for him, took himself eastward where the congenial atmosphere agrees better with his health. Casey will doubtless set up as a patriot, and enter the lecture field.

FIRST RAIN OF THE SEASON.

We have had our "first rain of the season," and refreshing it was, washing off the accumulated dust of Summer, and what is remarkable we have had real old-fashioned thunder and lightning. One clap was so severe as to frighten all the horses down California street. There were seven four-horse teams all running away at once, and that means business. Such a smashing! Thunder is a thing California horses have not been called upon to stand. In the schools there were panics among the children, who, like the horses, had not been "to the manner born." We have had no decent earthquake as yet this season. We tried to improvise one for Hon. Simon Cameron and party, but the chemicals wouldn't work. It is suggested that the Palace Hotel, being supposed to bring to its aid in the entertainment of its guests all the wonders as well as luxuries, will be furnished with an earthquake-creating apparatus. If the proprietor could afford the luxury of dropping from the sixth story for the edification of his guests, it might fill the bill, and be charged in it; but how many shocks Warren could afford to give in a season would depend much upon his "staying" qualities as well as the same in his guests. Speaking of this hotel, it is growing with a rapidity unparalleled, being up to the third story already, a force of 1,200 men making the bricks and mortar and chips fly. There never has been such an instance of rapid construction, and yet its massiveness has passed to a proverb—all the earthquakes in Christendom can't stir it—with a foundation twelve feet wide, walls three feet thick, bound with iron, great iron rods running through and through perpendicularly and longitudinally, walls laid in half lime and half cement—in fact, every precaution taken to make it the strongest building ever erected in California.

THE NEW MINT.

The new Mint is at last finished, and the melter and refiner celebrated the event by blowing out his brains. We hear of such a thing being done where there was a great load before a man, but to wait until it was all accomplished—the labor successfully performed—seems a singular proceeding. Eckfeldt, the person referred to, had charge of the machinery department, and conducted its construction and placing successfully, and then on the very day it was to start up on trial he deliberately blew his brains out—all of which proves that it won't do to give a man with a certain amount of brain more than it can stand. There are certain standards of capacity. Some heads have so much they can't come down to ordinary pursuits, and it is hard work to find work for such, and still harder to find it for a deficiency. The chap that has none is, I have noticed, always the happiest—brains are troublesome under certain circumstances—hence a deficiency is bliss.

THE GRANGERS.

Our *Graingers* are in a little trouble just now, they having concluded to render a large and deserving portion of the business population useless by doing away with "middle men," doing their own business, proceeded to charter, through their agents, Messrs. Morgan & Sons, a matter of eighty ships to carry the crop to Europe. These ships were chartered at from £4 10s. to £5 sterling. The price of grain having fallen in England, Mr. Granger don't want to ship his grain. The ships are here waiting for it, some under demurrage expenses, and Messrs. Morgan & Sons don't feel good, especially as ships are now to be had for £3 to £3 10s., and plenty of them—a matter of $10 per ton difference, which, in the number of ships chartered, creates a difference of say $15,000 per ship, or over a million of dollars total. Every man to his business. Grangers may know how to raise grain, but they had better leave the handling of it to those who understand it.

A good story is going the rounds concerning our heaviest grain merchant here, who had a purchasing agent out in the country. The agent stumbled over a desirable lot of wheat, and telegraphed, asking if he should buy, naming price. The answer came back—"No price too high." The omission of the telegraph to punctuate cost the parties just ten thousand dollars. If it had put a little stop after *No*, the agent would not have read it as a *carte blanche* to buy at any price. He found there *was* a price too high, and he paid it, and the ten thousand was the balance on the wrong side of the ledger when the account was closed up.

A PECULIAR SHOOTING SCRAPE.

We recently had a good intention for a woman shooting scrape, *à la* Mrs. Fair. A young woman, by the name of Tokum, drew a pistol, and made a miserable failure of an attempt to shoot a gay young doctor who had trifled with her affections. It was probably neglect, coupled with the ownership of such an exasperating name as Tokum, that induced the deed. Fortunately, Miss Yokum was a poor marksman, and instead of plumping the Doctor through his tough heart, hit him where hearts are not supposed to be. It might have been that the lady's knowledge of anatomy was at fault, or her aim bad; at any rate, his heart was not where she hit him, although calculated to make an upright citizen of him, for a time anyhow. As the Doctor can't be shot into calling on some Parson to Yoke-'em, and Miss Tokum has neither beauty nor money, why the chances are that she will have a little trouble about it—enough to divert her thoughts, although the Doctor may be gallant enough to have further proceedings quashed. It is the least he could do. Since the Mrs. Fair affair it is quite the thing for young ladies hereabouts to redress their own little damages, and it is getting decidedly risky to trifle with their young affections. Six-shooters have supplanted tears, and are generally more effective.

SHOOTING EGGS IN THE WILLIAM TELL STYLE.

In Virginia City the old time-honored custom of settling trifling difficulties among the miners with that pet argument is still in vogue. They shoot up there with slight provocation. There was a bit of a row there the other day between two honest miners over their strychnine, during which both pistols were emptied, without much damage being done, one of the shooters being a Virginia City man, the other from the Pioche District. Subsequently, another Pioche man meeting a Virginia City man, the conversation naturally turned on the event, when the Pioche man gloomily descanted on the degeneracy of the skill with that favorite weapon, and expressed his mortification that any man from his district should have so disgraced the cloth as to shoot away his ammunition in that wasteful manner, with no results, but consoled himself with the reflection that there were some of the good old stock left that could shoot, and he was "one of 'em." The Virginia City man said he "allowed" there wasn't any Pioche man any better at that than he was, and proposed a friendly trial, à la William Tell, by each allowing the other to shoot at an egg set up on his head, to which Pioche promptly assented. Virginia City immediately procured an egg, and setting it up on his head, told Pioche to fire away, which he did, smashing the egg and anointing his rival's hair with the contents. It was then the Virginia City man's turn, and he demanded his shot, to which Pioche readily assented, telling his friend to "set it thar," but on removing his hat it was discovered that his pate was shining and smooth, affording a fine conundrum how it was to be done. As the Virginia City man nor any one present had ever read that little story how Columbus got over the little difficulty of making an egg sit up, he had to acknowledge that he was sold, and call on the lightning for the crowd, and has been taxing his brain ever since to devise some means of making an egg sit up on a bald pate, considering his shot out at interest until he can study up the subject. Pioche says he "aint proud," and a bald head is sometimes an advantage, he having found it so some years earlier, when a Piute Indian knocked him over with a bullet and essayed to scalp him, the gentle savage, in disgust, muttering, "Ugh! no good. Some —— Injun got im." There are some things a man should be grateful for, and let all gentlemen with a space for a monogram on top of their heads stop swearing at persistent flies that will crawl there and tickle, and remember the good luck of friend Pioche.

ALTERING THE ROUTE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

The Central Pacific Railroad has commenced a very important change in the route of the track of the Southern Pacific Road, (their property.) They contemplate leaving the present line a little west of San Bruno, thence along the shores of the bay through Butchertown, across that arm of the bay by trestle-work, and thence in nearly a straight line to foot of Fourth street, greatly modifying their present heavy grade and making the road along the bay a delightful improvement, except, perhaps, that section passing through Butcherville, where the conductor will be instructed, as the train approaches, to give the warning, "Prepare to hold your noses;" and a few seconds later, "Hold hard!" It will require a tight pinch; but if people will eat they must take the consequences, and slaughter-houses are, I suppose, an unavoidable adjunct. Ours seem to be particularly odoriferous, considering that they are all over the water, and consequently there is less excuse for the spicy gales of this Araby so heartily blessed.

HEMP.

At last we have struck it. Some enterprising individual, with a view of supplying a great want in this community, has set out to raise hemp. He tried an acre in Alameda County, and it yielded half a ton of very superior strength and fibre, and he sold it at $1 25 per pound. It is a great relief to know that hereafter all the scoundrels, thieves, and murderers will be hung. Doubtless a great many of them have hung back until they could encourage home manufacture, from pure patriotic motives; now they can hang forward or come forward and be hung with a proper sense of the duty they owe their country and the community, which *amor patriæ* will be properly appreciated. I have often wondered why nobody ever is hung here except Chinamen and Mexicans—and served them right for being "bloody furriners" and having no money—but now I understand it.

THE ACCIDENT TO BINSLAY.

"Up in a Balloon, Boys" don't always pan out as pleasantly as the song. Gruet Binslay found it so when he went up in one the other day from Woodward's Garden. The balloon became unmanageable and came down with a thump, threw him out, and, he becoming entangled in the ropes, was dragged and dashed along the ground and terribly bruised and wounded, and when finally rescued was pounded over the cobbles in the City Hospital's fine ambulance, (a clumsy old express wagon with a three-legged old horse to match,) that finished poor Binslay, or nearly so, leaving the doctors but little time to complete the job.

THE STOPPAGE OF THE AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Don't send your letters for Australia and New-Zealand this way any more, at present, for the line of steamers, established with such a flourish, has fizzled, and this time it was pretty much John Bull that did it. The usual reason, and what is pretty much the matter with all of us, a brevity-ness in the tenderest point. That little quarter of a yard of cotton cloth, where we carry our jack-knife and latch-key, is the great moving power of this world. Never was a truer truism than "Cotton is King," and it's just that little two hands' breadth that fills the bill, when it is full; when it is empty, you can't most always fill your bill. Many a poor hungry fellow can swear to that. Things are fast going to the—What's-his-name. My landlady asked me for my rent yesterday, and said she expected to get it—did ye ever hear the loikes? Female of the sanguine temperament, we have suspended, for the mutual benefit of all our creditors. A strict sense of honor so thoroughly rubbed into us in our early days with a birch sapling compels us to make an equal division of the little cherub that sits up aloft, and no foreigners need apply.

PODGERS.

LOUISIANA FINANCES.

In response to inquiries from Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, Auditor Clinton, of Louisiana, writes under date of Oct. 15:

1. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the State, real and personal, for the year 1873 was $234,238,519 06.
2. The total bonded debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1874, was $22,433,800 and the floating debt $2,074,380; grand total, $24,508,180, which, under the operations of the funding act, (No. 3 of 1874,) is reduced to $14,704,960.
3. The tax per cent. to meet payment of interest being seven per cent. on the above bonded debt is five and one-half mills on the dollar.
4. The expenses of the State Government for the current year (exclusive of payments for interest, school, and levee purposes) are $1,172,124 70.
5. The tax per cent. levied to meet these expenses is four mills on the dollar and licenses.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

STOCKBROKERS' QUARRELS.

From the London Times' Police Reports.

At the Mansion House, yesterday, Mr. William Abbott, of No. 16 Tokenhouse yard, city, described as a stock broker, appeared before the Lord Mayor on a summons charging him with the commission of an assault on Mr. Henry Labouchere, formerly member of Parliament for Middlesex. The case excited much interest, and the court was crowded during the hearing.

Mr. George Lewis, Jr., solicitor, conducted the case of the complainant; Hon. Alfred Thesiger, Q. C., (with whom was Mr. Ormerod,) appeared for the defense.

Mr. Lewis, addressing the Lord Mayor, reminded him that the complainant, Mr. Labouchere, at one time represented the County of Middlesex in Parliament. He had also the reputation of being a gentleman of very large fortune, and was, moreover, well known in the literary world. It would appear that a few weeks ago he was applied to by Mr. Edmund Yates, one of the proprietors of the *World* newspaper, and whose attention had been called to certain corrupt speculations said to be going on in the City of London, to write some articles in reference to those matters. Acting on that suggestion, Mr. Labouchere wrote two or three articles with respect to a certain scandalous course alleged to have been pursued by a person whose name Mr. Lewis would not then mention. It might, however, possibly transpire in the course of the proceedings. Mr. Abbott, who was a stockbroker and a member of the Stock Exchange, had been largely engaged in operations on behalf of the speculator to whom he had alluded, and whose operations had been made subjects of comment in the *World*. On the occasion which formed the subject of the present charge it would appear that Mr. Abbott, meeting Mr. Labouchere in Bartholomew lane, city, told him that if he wrote anything about him in the *World* newspaper he would horsewhip him. That was a species of terrorism, said Mr. Lewis, which probably the Lord Mayor would not tolerate so far as he had any power to prevent or to punish it. Whether Mr. Abbott, from the operations he had carried on and from other considerations, had reason to suppose he had laid himself open to criticisms like those applied to the speculator referred to Mr. Lewis could not say. But Mr. Labouchere complained that Mr. Abbott, who might have resorted to a court of law if he had a grievance to be redressed, should have stopped him in a public place and dragged him into a quarrel. That being so, Mr. Labouchere had come before the Lord Mayor to ask his Lordship to bind the defendant over in substantial recognizances to keep the peace in future toward him. Mr. Lewis added that the complainant did not shrink in the least from any inquiry into his character or pursuits, nor hesitate to answer any question that might be asked him.

Mr. Labouchere was then called as a witness. Replying to Mr. Lewis, he said: I reside at Pope's Villa, Twickenham, and was formerly a member of Parliament for Middlesex. I am connected with the *Daily News* as a coproprietor, and have contributed at different times to various newspapers. Last Thursday I was walking along Bartholomew lane, where I met Mr. Abbott. He said something to me about a cable company of which I am a director, and wanted to know whether it would be laid. He said he wished me to know that he had nothing to do with Mr. MacEwen. He went on to say that MacEwen was a man who did not make profits quick enough for him when shares were put up, and that did not suit him. I said, "Well, what has all that to do with me?" He replied, "You think I am acting with MacEwen. When I gave for the calls of Anglo-American telegraph shares at ninety and above I was acting for Jonathan Nield." I said, "Yes; I always thought that Jonathan Neild, MacEwen, and you were all one and the same. After you give for these calls you send out puffing circulars to your unfortunate clients, as you did in the case of guano and asphalt shares; I call that cheating." He said, "You know that you write in the *World*, and if anybody were to attack me in that or any other newspaper I would show you what I should do." I said, "If you were attacked in any newspaper unfairly I presume you would bring an action for libel, and if it was unfair you would get very heavy damages." He replied, "I should not go into courts; the newspapers always want to go there; it's a fine advantage for them. I should horsewhip the man." I said, "Under the circumstances the observation is a personal one, and I reply to you in the words of Dr. Johnson, 'I shall not be deterred in unmasking a scoundrel by the menaces of a ruffian.'" He then said he presumed I meant that for him. I replied, "Well, it looks like it; and as you were just now talking about horsewhipping, why do you not begin?" He stared at me, and I repeated, "Why don't you begin?" I do not know what his object was, but he rolled himself about and threw up his hands. I supposed he wanted to frighten me by a pugilistic attitude more than anything else. I again said, "Why don't you begin?" upon which he dealt me a blow on the arm, but with what I cannot say; it felt as if given by an india-rubber ball more than anything else, and I hit him on the hat with my stick. We leaned against a wall. He looked round, and, seeing a little boy, he asked him if he happened to have a horse-whip by him. The affair was so childish and ridiculous that I said to the defendant, "Why don't you take my stick?" A policeman came, and I gave the defendant into his custody for an assault. He was then taken to the station.

Replying to questions by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Labouchere went on to say: I am the writer of certain articles in the *World* newspaper in reference to Mr. MacEwen, one being entitled "The City Octopus." I am not, however, responsible for that heading; I left it to the editor to baptize. They refer simply to the defendant's public acts. I know no particular harm against Mr. MacEwen. I did not know that the defendant was MacEwen's broker. When I met the defendant I was the author of an article which was written, but not published. Those articles were written in the public interest, to expose certain conduct in reference to a system of procedure of certain cable companies. I mean the system of purchasing large quantities of shares in the market, then publishing collusive puffs in the shape of circulars to clients in order to induce the public to buy them at a still higher price. I am a director of the Direct United States' Cable Company, which is an opposition company, designed to compete in the transmission of messages. I have no fear of Mr. Abbott. I have taken these proceedings in the public interest.

Replying to Mr. Thesiger, in cross-examination, the witness said the articles in the *World* were written entirely in the public interest.

Being asked if he was a "bear" in Anglo-Americans, witness said perhaps the learned counsel would define what a "bear" was. Witness claimed to answer the question in his own way, and he would swear that he did not know the meaning of the word "bear" as used on the Stock Exchange. Being asked if he had sold as much as £200,000 of Anglo-Americans, he said, No; not at any time. He added there was a question of what was a sale and not a sale. Asked if it was not his interest in September and October that Anglo-Americans should go down in price, he answered in the negative, adding that the main purport of his article was directed against MacEwen's manœuvres in the Anglo-American shares, believing that MacEwen was injuring them, and that the shares were much higher in the market than they should be. Being asked if it might be understood he was a gentleman who had used strong language to people at times, witness said, "Well, he had always called 'a spade a spade.'" Asked if he was never assaulted in consequence of having spoken strongly to a gentleman, witness replied he would explain. He was once staying at Homburg at a time when an Italian was there who passed himself off as the nephew of an old lady with whom he was traveling. Witness had been in the diplomatic service, and happened to know that he was a notorious swindler. There were some American ladies, friends of witness, staying there at the same time, and one evening he saw him on the terrace talking to them. Witness afterward said to one of them it would be better for her to avoid having much to do with that man. He presumed the suggestion came to the ears of the Italian, for he afterward marched up and down scowling at witness, and at length raised his stick at him, upon which witness gave him a push in return. Mr. Thesiger read an extract from an article in the *World* of Sept. 23, referring to Mr. MacEwen, in which it was stated that "He had always at his beck and call a number of noisy brokers, whose stock in trade was unblushing impudence, and who, by the free use of that commodity had become financial oracles. These persons wrote to clients, button-holed acquaintances to whisper to them confidentially, and roared in the Stock Exchange that the stock in which MacEwen was operating was, as might serve his purpose, the best or the worst of securities."

Being asked if he wrote that, witness answered in the affirmative. Asked if he meant to suggest that nothing was said on Thursday last, the day of the assault, about the defendant being connected with MacEwen, witness replied nothing besides what he had related in evidence, and he denied that he had suggested in the article that he was a scoundrel and a cheat; but he added by quoting the saying of Dr. Johnson, he certainly did convey that impression.

Replying to Mr. Lewis, his solicitor, in re-examination, who had asked him to state what he understood by the operation of "bearing," witness said he did not know whether what he meant was "bearing" or not, but what occurred was this: Some months ago he stated to his broker that a new cable was to be laid across the Atlantic. The new company would get a portion of the traffic, so that the shares of the old companies would be lower; and he (witness) wished to arrange some operation on the Stock Exchange by which he should be able to make something if they went lower, and if they went higher that he should gain something. In fact, he said, it was a bet on their laying the cable. Whether the shares went up or down it was nothing to him, and the result could not be ascertained until twelve months had elapsed. The articles he wrote in the *World* about Mr. MacEwen were true, but they were not written out of any personal pique.

Mr. Edmund Yates, being called by Mr. Lewis, deposed that he is part proprietor of the *World* newspaper, and that some weeks ago he applied to Mr. Labouchere to write some articles for it. Before that the attention of witness had been called to certain corrupt dealings on the Stock Exchange.

That being the case for the prosecution, Mr. Thesiger, for the defense, admitted that Mr. Abbott had committed an assault, but said it was a trifling one, and he had not provoked it. On the other hand, Mr. Labouchere had declared he would continue to attack him in the columns of the *World*. That being so, the defendant thought it would be of no avail to bring an action for libel against such a paper, if he were attacked, and, therefore, he threatened to horsewhip Mr. Labouchere in that event, convinced that to institute an action for libel would only tend to bring the paper into notoriety, which was probably just what the proprietors wanted. Mr. Abbott, having been greatly provoked by being called in a public street a cheat and a scoundrel, assaulted the complainant in the way described in evidence, but probably under all the circumstances the Lord Mayor would think the justice of the case would be met by binding Mr. Abbott over to keep the peace toward the complainant. Mr. Thesiger added that he proposed to withdraw a cross summons against Mr. Labouchere for the use of threatening and abusive language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

The Lord Mayor, at the close of the discussion said, if a man thought he had a grievance against another, the law would not tolerate an assault in the public streets as a mode of redress. Again, if a man libeled another, the aggrieved party could have recourse to a court of law. He, for one, was not disposed to the men down unnecessarily who wrote in the public interest in the public press. So long as they kept within the law, he had nothing to say, and if any one felt himself aggrieved he could always resort to a proper tribunal. Mr. Abbott was wrong in the way he acted on the occasion; but an apology having been offered, the Lord Mayor thought the justice of the case would be met by his binding the defendant over in the sum of £500 to keep the peace toward the complainant for six months. The defendant entered into the requisite recognizances, and so the matter ended.

THE POPE EXPELLED BY THE FREE MASONS.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons, Scottish Rite of the Orient, of Palermo, Italy, held in that city on the 27th of March, Mastai Ferretti, says the *English Masonic News*, was expelled from the order for violating his vows and for perjury. Mastai Ferretti is no other person than Pius IX., Pope of Rome. The decree of the lodge at Palermo is published in the official paper of the Order of Freemasons at Cologne, Germany, and dated March 27. It is preceded by the minutes of the lodge in which Mastai Ferretti, in 1826, was initiated into the order under the old Scottish rite. The decree reads as follows: "A man named Mastai Ferretti, who received the baptism of Freemasonry and solemnly pledged his love and fellowship, and who afterward was crowned Pope and King, under the title of Pio Nono, has now cursed his former brethren and excommunicated all members of the Order of Freemasons. Therefore, said Mastai Ferretti is herewith, by decree of the Grand Lodge of the Orient, Palermo, expelled from the order for perjury." The charges against Mastai Ferretti were first preferred in his lodge at Palermo in 1865, and notification, and copy thereof sent to Rome, with a request to attend the lodge for the purpose of his vindication. To this the Pope made no reply, and for divers reasons the charges were not pressed until the Pope urged the clergy of Brazil to aggressive measures against the Freemasons of that country. Then the charges were pressed, and the second and third notifications sent, and after a formal trial, a decree of expulsion was entered, and ordered to be published. The decree bears the signature of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, Grand Master of the Orient of Italy.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ORENOQUE.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Oct. 13 contains the following note at the head of its non-official columns:

"The Orénoque has just been recalled to Toulon. The mission of this ship, which has been stationed at Civita Vecchia since the month of August, 1870, was to hold itself at the disposal of the Holy Father, in the event of his deciding, contrary to the desires of France, to quit Italy. The departure of the Orénoque does not imply any change in the sentiments of devotion and solicitude entertained by France for his Holiness. Another vessel has been placed at the disposal of the Holy Father. Stationed for this purpose in one of the French ports of the Mediterranean, it will be ready at all times to respond to the summons which may be addressed to it by order of the Sovereign Pontiff. These new measures, the free application of which cannot encounter any obstacles, have been brought to the knowledge of his Holiness, who has condescended to receive them with confidence. The Kleber, intrusted with a special mission, has received orders to leave the port of Toulon, and repair to Corsica."

CREMATION OF LADY DILKE.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The body of Lady Dilke, who died five weeks ago in London, was burned on the 10th inst. at Dresden. The ceremony was performed in the furnace recently invented for burial purposes by Herr Siemens, and the relatives of the deceased lady permitting strangers to be present, a large number of scientific men attended the experiment. When the company had complied with Herr Siemens' request to offer up a mental prayer, the coffin was placed in the chamber of the furnace; six minutes later the coffin burst; five minutes more and the flesh began to melt away, ten minutes more and the skeleton was laid bare; another ten minutes and the bones began to crumble. Seventy-five minutes after the introduction of the coffin into the furnace all that remained of Lady Dilke and the coffin were six pounds of dust, placed in an urn. The brother-in-law of the deceased was present."

A TEXAS DEMOCRATIC PROJECT.

Hon. John Hancock, a member of Congress for the State of Texas, and recently nominated by the Democratic Party for the position he now holds, in discussing the Mexican border troubles suggests the expediency of proposing to accept from Mexico territorial compensation for injuries inflicted upon American citizens. The Galveston *News*, commenting on Mr. Hancock's suggestions, says that with the erection of a new Texas beyond the Rio Grande we might count on having a peaceful border. This was Gen. Vidaurre's idea. Mexican property-holders on the frontier will no doubt favor it; but what, the New-Orleans *Picayune* asks, about peonage—slavery as it exists in Mexico—will they consent to its abolition?

A CLERICAL SWINDLER.

A singular case is reported from Des Moines, in which one Copeland, acting jointly as a Methodist minister and an insurance agent, swindled a man by the name of Angle out of $10,000. He got notes, mortgages, &c., from Angle, promising to obtain a loan from the North-western Insurance Company, of Milwaukee. He kept his word, for he did get the loan, but decamped, leaving Angle in the lurch. The affair happened some time ago, but the case has just come to trial on an application by Angle to have the bond and mortgages set aside. The suit was heard in the United States Court, and the jury brought in a verdict against Angle, confirming the rights of the company.

THE PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

The Philadelphia Post Office site is at length secured to the national Government by purchase, the whole of the Market street properties having been paid for. The *North American* says: "The buildings will be sold and removed at once. The lot now has 472 feet front on Ninth street from Market to Chestnut, 176 feet front on Chestnut street, and 190 feet front on Market street. As the building will be set back on Chestnut and Ninth streets, the site will be conspicuous and commanding. The principal front will be on Ninth street, which will have a great central tower and dome 190 feet high, with two other domes, one at each end of the structure. If it proves to be as elaborate and ornate in architecture as the new Post Offices in Boston and New-York, it will dwarf all the buildings near it. The greater part of the site is already excavated and the foundation walls built. It cannot be finished in time for the Centennial, but will be sufficiently advanced to reveal to our visitors its colossal proportions."

DEATH OF MRS. GOV. ENGLISH.

The wife of Ex-Gov. English died in New-Haven, Conn., on Friday evening. A local paper says: "She was for many years a sufferer from acute disease, which compelled entire domestic retirement, but throughout which she illustrated those virtues of patience and resignation that are born of devout piety and great self-dependence. During all her years of bodily suffering she was a constant reader, and few were the standard writers with whose works she was not familiar, either in theology or history. As a wife and mother she was a model of excellence, kindness, and generosity. The long years of her compelled retiracy from society were alleviated by the sympathy and constant attention of a most devoted husband." She was a daughter of Mr. Timothy Fowler.

A TOWN'S CENTENNIAL.

The town of China, Maine, celebrated its centennial on Friday. The town was originally known as "Jones' Plantation," and was settled by a family of Clarks from Nantucket, Mass., in 1774. It has an industrious and intelligent population today of nearly 3,000 people, and is one of the best farming towns in Kennebec. There are a number of very large ponds in the town, which serve as reservoirs to water powers in adjacent towns. The water powers in the town are limited, and are only of local value. Manufacturing operations are carried on by a dozen parties in leather, harnesses, boots and shoes, carriages, shingles, clap-boards, with the customary grist-mill. There are half-a-dozen persons in trade in the town, three physicians, four hotels, one academy and four churches. There are four villages, and the town is largely made up of members of the Society of Friends, who have two houses of worship. The town is the home of the celebrated Friend preachers, Eli Jones, and his companion, the late Sibil Jones, who was forty years in the ministry. The former resides at Dirigo, and it is mainly to his efforts that the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town took place. The occasion was one of great interest, and was the means of bringing together a large number of people. The observances took place at Dirigo in the Friends' Meeting-house, which was crowded to its fullest capacity, Eli Jones presided. The exercises consisted of a historical address read by William Jacob, which occupied some two hours in its delivery, and which was replete with interesting and valuable local information from the settlement of the good old town up to 1850. Remarks were made by Augustine Jones, of Boston, Eli Jones, Ambrose H. Abbott, Dira C. Harsom, Howard Owen, of the Kennebec *Journal*, O. D. Baker, and others. One of the most interesting features of the occasion was the presence of several of the oldest citizens, children of the first settlers, who gave some very entertaining personal reminiscences. The exercises were interspersed with singing and by a basket dinner in the area fronting the meeting-house, at which over 500 people participated. The hospitalities of the people living in the vicinity were generously extended to all in attendance. The exercises closed by the singing of the Doxology.

THE STOLEN BULL-DOG.

Park Commissioners Williamson and Stewart, the committee appointed to investigate the disappearance from the Central Park carnivorium of the bull-dog "Danger," who was captured by Mr. Bergh's officers, and confined in the menagerie, yesterday examined a number of park-keepers and laborers in relation to the matter. Their evidence failed to afford the slightest clue to the whereabouts of the dog or the manner of his disappearance. "Danger" was supposed to be the finest specimen of his kind ever seen in this country, and was valued at $800.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

LECTURES.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES AT COOPER UNION,

Recommence MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3:30 P. M.

The hall of the Academy has been refitted, the ventilation improved, and a large addition from Paris made to the cabinets during the past year.

The lectures will be profusely illustrated with models, specimens, drawings, and the screen microscope and stereopticon.

The hall can be darkened at each lecture for the use of the screen.

MONDAYS—

LECTURES TO LADIES on physiology, (commencing third year.) Dr. Ebell.

TUESDAYS—Natural History of Animals. Dr. Ebell.

WEDNESDAYS—Art History by Prof. William Henry Goodyear.

THURSDAYS—Geology and Physical Geography.

SATURDAY MATINEES at 11 A. M.—Natural History of Travel, with profuse illustrations of European scenes.

Each course seven lectures....$3

Combined five courses....12

Tickets for sale at hall of the Academy, No. 18 Cooper Union.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, D. D., will deliver his third and last lecture, OUR MINISTER'S WIFE, in the Allen Street M. E. Church, (between Delancey and Rivington sts.) on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by Putnam's Sons, 4th av. and 23d st.; Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway; W. C. Palmer, No. 14 Bible House, Astor Place; S. P. Squire, No. 182 Bowery; Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand st.; American Tract House, No. 150 Nassau st., and at the door. Doors open at 7; lecture at 8 o'clock.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, thirty feet front, fully furnished, with garden lot adjoining; location on 34th st.; also, if desired, a stable on 33d st.; moderate rent to a responsible party. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZE FOUR-story high-stoop superbly-built, finished, and planned brown-stone dwelling, No. 39 West 52d st., near 5th av., including the elegant carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, and fixtures, only $46,000, in fee simple. Possession. Permits of V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN stone house, 30 feet front, fully furnished, with garden adjoining; also, if desired, a stable, with entrance on next street; moderate rent to a good tenant. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

TO LET IN PHILADELPHIA—THE BEST corner in the city; south-east corner of 4th and Chestnut sts.; very suitable for an agency of a first-class house; rent, $4,000. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED residences to let in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 76 6th av., corner of Waverley place, containing six rooms and bath-room, with good closet room; rent $600 per annum. Keys at Mr. Kyle's, No. 78 6th av.

Carpenter shop and stable, No. 45 Thomas st.; rent $20 per month each. Key at J. Schmidt's, No. 49 Hudson st. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—A VERY FINE PRIVATE STABLE No. 117 Macdougal st., near Amity st.; accommodations for nine horses; large coach-house; room for coachman; everything in perfect order. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 391 CANAL ST., newly papered and painted, gas and water, for light business, dwelling, or offices; to let separately or together; location good. Inquire on premises.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS WITH renewals, the south-west corner Broadway and Houston st.; lot 50x100. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.

The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 313 West 22d st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases, that is of all diseases not organic, and especially of old chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER. References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Bosworth, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND APPLE AND CIDER barrels in quantities to suit the purchaser. For sale, by A. F. BRIGGS, No. 64 Rutgers slip, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTIONS CONTINUED!

INDIA SHAWLS. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, DIRECT FROM BOMBAY, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS, AND MUCH BELOW FORMER PRICES.

REALLY HANDSOME LINES OF FINE DRESS GOODS. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES, STYLES, TINTS, AND COLORS. DRESSMAKING A SPECIALTY.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT CONTAINS AN UNUSUALLY COMPLETE STOCK OF FURS, AND EMBRACES ALL THAT IS NEW, ELEGANT, AND DESIRABLE.

INDIA SHAWLS IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, IN ALL WIDTHS AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, AT LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION. EMBROIDERIES.

WE ARE OFFERING THE EXTENSIVE SOLE AND THE SINGLE AND DOUBLE CORK SOLE BOOTS, the best Walking Boot in the Market. THE LATEST NOVELTY IN OVER-SHOES. LADIES' BOOTS.

STATIONERY. WEDDING CARDS AND STATIONERY, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, COATS-OF-ARMS, &c.; INITIAL PAPER TO ORDER. WEDDING STATIONERY A SPECIALTY; EXCLUSIVE STYLES FURNISHED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE, NEW-YORK.

Special and Important Sale of

DRY GOODS

At Retail.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING

500 cases of NEW, FRESH, AND SEASONABLE

Dress Fabrics

Largely UNDER THE COST OF PRODUCTION, having been SELECTED AND PURCHASED in all the MARKETS of THE WORLD, where BARGAINS COULD BE PROCURED FOR CASH, and also at the recent large City auction sales. This offering consists not only of the most

Desirable Styles,

In MEDIUM and LOW-PRICED GOODS, but also of the NEWEST and CHOICEST

European Novelties.

THE ASSORTMENT is VERY EXTENSIVE, including

Silks, Satins,

Camel's Hair Cloths,

Merinos, Poplins, Cashmeres,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

All-wool Dress Materials.

Their friends, strangers, and residents of neighboring cities are respectfully requested to pay them a visit.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD BERMAN and ELIAS OLENICK, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction the stock of men's furnishing goods and fixtures belonging to the estate of said bankrupts, at the auction house of William Topping & Co., No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. GEORGE CHAPMAN, Assignee. o13-law3wTu*

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO SETTLE A PARTNERSHIP.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 30, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

WAVERLEY PLACE—Three-story, attic and basement high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 28 Waverley place, south side, between Greene st. and University place; in perfect order, and contains all modern improvements.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st.—Classes open; all dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

MR. DE GARMO, TEACHER OF DANCING, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER 14TH ST.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO., IMPORTERS OF METALS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c., CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO. METALS. NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MEETINGS.

ANNIVERSARY.—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association will hold its sixth anniversary in Grace Church, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 27, at 4 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Right Revs. Bishops of Minnesota, Louisiana, and Nebraska, and the Missionary Bishop of Utah. The House of Bishops has shown its interest in the work of this Association by accepting an invitation to be present.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Sec. NATHAN C. ELY, Pres.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3; and Monday evenings 5 to 7. Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars. Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest 6 per cent., commencing from the first of each month. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 28. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

AFTER NOV. 20—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTed by a gentleman and wife; second story front room and adjoining bedroom; between 18th and 28th sts., and within a block of 5th av; terms about $45. Address S. T., Post Office Box No. 1,295.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A PLEASANT HOME CAN BE FOUND FOR TWO little girls on very moderate terms. Address M. F. M., White Plains, N. Y.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE of FALL and WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done INSTANTLY.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL, NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.) A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, To Rent or Sell Cheap. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS. A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT AT GUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second hand; best makers; extremely low prices for cash, or to let until rent money pays for them. Small monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Prince organs. Rent, $3 and upward. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $5 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square, plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO. N. B. No. 72 Beekman st. SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., the 13th of November, 1874, for the delivery of 100 tons American or Russian hemp at the Charleston Navy-Yard, subject there to the usual inspection and Government tests.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at the Commandant's office at the said Navy-Yard, where all information can be obtained.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if it is deemed best for the interests of the Government.

Any of the hemp that is rejected is to be immediately removed from the Navy-Yard, and will remain there at the bidder's risk until removal.

WM. REYNOLDS, Chief of Bureau.

FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR AND PUBLIC HIGHWAY IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 28, 1874, for building a storage reservoir on middle branch of Croton River in the town of South East, Putnam County. Also for constructing a public highway on the east side of the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.

A letter addressed to the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, containing the following named notes, payment of which has been stopped, and duplicates applied for, viz.: Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 11, three months, $5,000; Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 15, three months, $6,000; American Hosiery Company, dated Sept. 5, four months, $5,900 72; Conversville Company, dated Sept. 1, four months, $3,754 71; Briggs Brothers, dated Sept. 4, four months, $3,144 14; Briggs Brothers, Sept. 11, four months, $3,148 33. H. C. JUDD & CO., of Hartford, Conn.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB. EXTRA DAY AT JEROME PARK, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1874.

TWO GRAND STEEPLE-CHASES, A HACK RACE FOR GENTLEMEN RIDERS, A SELLING RACE, and A HANDICAP FOR ALL AGES.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon. CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer comme lady's maid; elle peut donner de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—IN City or country.—By a smart active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing, or would do general house-work; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress, in a private family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for O. H.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Nurse.—By a Holland woman, with excellent references, who is willing to make herself useful and regards a respectable home and kind treatment more than high wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 53 West 52d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would see to growing children. Call at No. 30 East 22d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid or waitress in a private family or private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good reference. Call at her last employer's No. 145 East 55th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 207 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and plain seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 20th st., where she can be recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; best City references. Call at No. 53 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as chamber-maid and assist in washing or chamber-work, and assist in waiting or house-work, in a small family; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th ave.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, speaking good English; has excellent City references; is a good plain seamstress; would go as first-class waitress or first-class chamber-maid. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, in a private family, to do chamber-work and waiting; has nine years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 108 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; has first-class reference from last employer. Call at No. 715 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish girl speaking English; neat, smart, and active; has the best City references; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Call at No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing in a small private family; City references. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 220 West 31st st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and would assist with the washing; the very best of City references given. Call at No. 1,013 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant girl as chamber-maid; is a good operator. Call for three days at grocery store, No. 325 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, as chamber-maid; can do washing and ironing. Call at No. 136 7th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid alone. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at present employer's, No. 219 West 23d st.

COOK.—IN A SMALL FAMILY AT MODERATE wages, City or country, by a respectable middle-aged woman, who is a good cook; makes good bread and biscuits; also understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to assist with the washing; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GERMAN DIRECTORY,

Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. The German Directory has been in successful operation since 1862. It inaugurated a thorough and practical reform in domestic service. Servants with entirely satisfactory references only are admitted. Those who disappoint are immediately dismissed and the fee returned to the employer, if any has been paid in advance. We can refer to numerous prominent families who obtain their domestics from this directory. We furnish opportunity to servants for training in cooking, laundry-work, &c., and request the co-operation of all interested in this reform. City and country orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

MRS. LOWE.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; can furnish references that will bear the strictest investigation. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for B. C.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; highly respectable and a very good cook; country or City; very best testimonials; will do washing; meats, game, soups, fowls, pastries, creams, jellies; gets up nice side dishes; excellent bread, biscuit, and all other baking. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK—IN CITY OR COUNTRY.—BY A SUPERIOR cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a very fine pastry cook, baker, &c.; can take charge of milk and butter; best references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as cook in a private family; can get up a good dinner; variations of desserts and creams; is an excellent baker and a first-class meat cook; if required, can furnish good references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook; is a good baker; or would do the cooking and washing of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 296 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts., back room, ground floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands soups, pastries, and game; is an excellent bread and cake baker; good reference. Address B. N., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook; City or country; is a very reliable, capable, desirable servant, and thorough cook; has best of City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer; is an excellent laundress and a good chamber-maid and waitress, or would do general house-work in a small private family; the best of City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is perfectly sober and careful; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking, boning, and larding; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; reference from last employer, where she has lived for eight years. Call at No. 727 3d av., fourth floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds meats, soups, and jellies: no objection to a small boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 137 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; willing to go to the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; 7 years' City reference. Call at No. 434 West 45th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND COMPETENT Scotch woman as first-class cook; is an expert at baking, pastries, &c.; eight years' unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 455 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXPERT AT soups, games, pastry, bread, biscuits, and all kinds of family cooking; excellent City reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, WHO IS SOBER, honest, and trustworthy; six years' City references from her last place. Call to-day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 133 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 306 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 166 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CITY OR country; good baker and is competent for her duties; willing to assist in the washing. Call at No. 150 West 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, with excellent City references; soups, hot and cold, equal to a man cook. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 351 West 46th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO is an excellent family cook; would like a place in City or country; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and willing to assist with the washing; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO very capable Swedish girls in a family as cook and laundress and chamber-maid and waitress; will do all the work between them of a good family; in City or country; have good reference, and not afraid of work. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; prefer to go together in a small private family; are both willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant women, to live in the same house; the one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid or waitress; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 4 White's place, West 18th st., near 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; first-class baker; City or country; good reference. Call at 242 10th st., between Bleecker and Hudson, grocery.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A first-class cook, and to assist with the washing; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 161 West 33d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as good plain cook and assist with washing and ironing; long and best City references. Call at No. 53 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—AS GOOD COOK AND BAKER, BY A respectable young woman lately arrived from London. Call from 10 to 4 at 240 East 54th st., second floor.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE colored woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; is tidy and industrious; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN girl; is a thoroughly good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as thorough cook or laundress, with the best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; she is an excellent washer and ironer; strong, active, tidy, willing, and obliging disposition; city or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE AS first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress, or to assist with chamber-work; both have five years' City references. Call for two days at 419 West 42d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, steady young woman, who is a good cook, makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND TO DO PLAIN WASHING AND ironing; best City references given. Apply at No. 231 East 46th st., 3d floor, back.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good references; is a good baker; good meat and pastry cook. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th st.; ring third bell.

DOMESTIC HELP,
For every capacity, male and female, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ALL NATIONALITIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as dress-maker and seamstress; can cut and fit; has no objection to wait upon a lady; City references. Call at No. 211 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS DRESS-maker; would wish a few more customers by the day or week; is a good fitter and trimmer; has good reference. Call at No. 422 7th av.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PERSON (GERMAN) of undoubted respectability, as house-keeper in a private family, where she would have the entire charge of the house and servants; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable references. Address A. B., Box No. 88 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY Scotch girl as general servant; in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; has references that can be seen; is healthy and strong, and wants a home where she can save her wages. Call for Jeunie B. at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, WHO have been taught to do house-work well and cleanly; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; are active, strong, and willing to work; have good references. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered young girl, who is a good cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, as house-keeper in a private family. Address E. G., Box No. 76 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS house-keeper or the care of an invalid; a thorough house-keeper and not afraid of work; City or country. Apply all the week at No. 422 7th av., near 34th st.

TO FAMILIES
SEEKING RELIABLE SERVANTS.

J. W. CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., "established in 1847," will supply all, in City or country, with good, capable help at moderate rates. No deceptions practiced or allowed at this office. Remember, No. 138 West 11th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do general house-work; with an infant; will prove all satisfaction; City or country; small wages. Call at No. 287 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 440 West 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small family. Call or address No. 1,416 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW as housekeeper for a tenement-house. Can be seen this week at No. 343 East 9th st., in rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work done in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, removed to No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for H. O.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do any kind of washing, fluting, puffing, and all kinds of fine clothes; would not object to do a day's chamber-work; can furnish the most excellent testimonials. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS of ten years' experience; family or gentlemen's washing by the week or month; can do all kinds of fluting or puffing; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 265 1st av.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, by a French Protestant woman, in a small private family; can do all kinds of finery and fluting in a superior manner; best of city references. Call at No. 249 West 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; can do up ladies' underwear in superior style; is a quick worker; the best City reference. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, as first-class laundress. Can be seen with references at present employer's, No. 2 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—TO DO THE WASHING OF A FAMily for the Winter; must have clean premises well up town. Apply at No. 29 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fine work. Can be seen at her present employer's till suited, No. 42 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fluting; City reference. Call at No. 411 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class laundress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 23 West 44th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; is a capable, industrious woman; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as lady's maid and sewing and wait on young lady, or assist with up-stairs work; is neat; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing. Call at No. 258 West 39th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young Protestant Scotch girl. Call at or address No. 318 East 23d st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; no objections to go South; good reference. Address H. M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—A LADY IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as nursery governess or companion to an invalid lady for a highly-respectable English woman, who has been with her for many years; she can give her the highest recommendations for either position. Address Mrs. E. M., Box No. 33 Post Office, Scarborough-on-Hudson.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; baby four weeks old. Call at No. 180 East 87th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
has to offer, for the Winter,
TWO of her MOST ELEGANT SUITES, with private bath; also, a few single rooms.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in East 18th st., convenient to Clarendon, Everett, Westminster, and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a handsomely-furnished front room and bedroom communicating, replete with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B. C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND-story alcove room to let with board in Brooklyn, to one or two gentlemen; every convenience; near the ferries; terms reasonable. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

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NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, or with breakfast; convenient to Broadway and 6th av.; references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TWO NICE LARGE rooms on second floor to let, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water, and gas.

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FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Superior accommodations, consisting of entire second floor, six rooms; also, elegant suite on parlor floor; rooms all light and airy; in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

ONE SUITE ELEGANT SUNNY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st., to let, with first-class board; also single rooms.

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5TH AV., NO. 566, OPPOSITE WINDSOR Hotel.—Two elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

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NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By a highly-respectable Protestant young woman; is a competent nurse for young and growing children; is a good operator and seamstress, and a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; can furnish best City testimonials; country or City; neat, tidy, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY IS DEsirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth. Call or address No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman highly recommended from her last place; would like to take care of small or growing children; is also an excellent seamstress. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. H.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young Swiss girl, who has five years' references from her last place; is a good worker in any capacity; is very kind and fond of children; can also do plain sewing; speaks good French and fluent English. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Scotch Protestant young person; has good references; is obliging, and capable in any capacity in in which a lady may employ her. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse, or do chamber-work and washing; willing and obliging; or do sewing; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 405 West 40th st.

NURSE, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestant girls; Scotch girl, nurse and seamstress; English, chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTant woman, to mind children; has the best City references; also, her niece as chamber-maid; can operate on machine; both prefer to live in one house. Call at No. 629 6th av., in the store.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND children, or do light chamber-work; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 4 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; will be found a faithful nurse; excellent City reference given. Call at No. 715 6th av., in the millinery establishment, between 40th and 41st sts.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; has had many years' experience with young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; can give undoubted City references. Call at No. 321 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; fifteen years' experience; is also a good plain sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 49 27th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A SUperior nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, and bringing it up on bottle; has two years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, fifteen years old, to take care of a young child or make herself useful; best City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

NURSE.—TO WAIT ON AN ELDERLY LADY AND sew, by an experienced woman with ten years' experience. Can be seen for three days at No. 20 West 20th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMan as wet nurse; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or Address M. G., No. 417 East 15th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXCELLENT INFANT'S NURSE and plain sewer; has good City references; will lend a hand at anything. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse; good plain sewer, and willing to assist in chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 881 6th av.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTFUL, MIDDLE-AGED woman to mind children, or assist in general house-work; can do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Call at 249 West 31st st., second floor, rear house.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, FOR grown children, and plain sewer; will assist with chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced, as nurse to an invalid lady. Call or address S. R., No. 138 West 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A CULTIVATED PROTestant person as seamstress and to wait on a lady or growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on any machine; competent to fill any position, and willing to make herself useful; City reference from former employer. Address H. A., No. 331 East 14th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit all kinds of family sewing, or wait on a lady and do light chamber-work; has no objection to country or to travel with a family; can work on Grover & Baker's and Howe machines; can give the best City references. Call at No. 414 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress; thoroughly understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; operates Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist in light work; best references. Call at No. 53 West 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who can do all kinds of family sewing, even dress cutting and fitting, and wait on a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 24 East 14th st., between University place and 5th av., in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH seamstress and dress-maker; cut and fit perfectly; wishes to go out by the day or month; good reference. Address C. E., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY the day or month; can cut and fit, also operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call at or address No. 36 Park av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress or chamber-maid; best City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 408 3d av., near 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS seamstress; is a good operator; would assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 11 East 27th st.

WANTED.—A POSITION AS COMPANION FOR A lady, who will be found in every way competent for such a place; she has lived four years in our family and become a dear friend to us; whoever engages her will find her full of daughterly devotion and regards, a kind soft hand in sickness, and very useful in traveling; she speaks English, French, and German, plays the piano and sings; she would have no objection to going to Europe; highest testimonials will be given. Address L. S. P., Box No. 129, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; would take chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; very neat and tidy; willing and obliging; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is capable of filling a man's place; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads and dressing of all kinds, and waiting thoroughly in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress with the best of City references; equal in her services to a man; City preferred. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who will assist with chamber-work, if necessary; has good references for three years. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chamber-maid; understands the service of table thoroughly, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 302 East 61st st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; willing and obliging; three years' best City reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., near 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO go out by the day or to take washing home to the house; best of City reference. Call at 44 East 32d st.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN as wet nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 287 7th av.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY experienced Englishman as butler or waiter; competent in both capacities; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Address R. C., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

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CARPENTER.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL CARpenter wants a permanent situation in any capacity. Address CARPENTER, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

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COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; no objections to the country; understands gardening; can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address J. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; twelve years' City reference for sobriety, capability and honesty. Can be seen at his present place, Nos. 103 and 105 West 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; in City or country; a young single colored man; seven years with last employer; excellent reference. Call or address No. 50 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best reference from first-class families. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

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EVERY EVENING
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SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
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Due notice will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Owing to the great demand for seats to witness the present performance, the Box Office will be open
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Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

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SYMPHONY CONCERTS and PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
In announcing the eighth season of
THEODORE THOMAS'
SERIES OF SIX
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the management takes pleasure in stating that in compliance with numerous requests made for several years past, Mr. Thomas has decided to give one full
PUBLIC AFTERNOON REHEARSAL
two days in advance of each concert.
THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 5, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
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PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
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LAST WEEK AND
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MISS NEILSON.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, OCT. 27,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Beatrice............Miss NEILSON
WEDNESDAY, ROMEO AND JULIET.
THURSDAY, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
FRIDAY, OCT. 30, ONLY BENEFIT OF
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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
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ROMEO AND JULIET.

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NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
The reigning Queen of the London Stage, will make her debut in this country in
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1874.
in Offenbach's Opera Bouffe—represented 300 nights in London by Miss Soldene and her company—
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
The novel entertainment known as English Opera Bouffe must not be regarded in the light of a mere imitation of the French, but rather as a clever adaptation which, without losing the lightsome grace and champagne sparkle of the original, fashions the dialogue and scintillating wit to the taste and humor of English-speaking audiences.
DROGAN............MISS EMILY SOLDENE
Miss SOLDENE will be supported by her numerous and complete Opera Bouffe Company, as it appeared with her at the Philharmonic, Opera Comique, and Lyceum Theatres, London.
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, Oct. 29, at 8 A. M.

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Gus Williams, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Carlotta Banks, McAndrews, Lang, Talbot, Leavitt, Grey—in song, dance, farce and opera. No rise in prices. Carriages 10:45.
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The Grecian sensation, KALIEDAGYNAI.
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The GREATEST COMBINATION of NOVELTY ever presented at one performance, and in addition
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MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.

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EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, ONE who is competent and trustworthy, as his testimonials will fully prove. Call or address Coachman, No. 319 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS WAITING; NO objection to the country; excellent reference. Call or address for two days, Peters & Calhoun Co., No. 33 Mercer st.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and useful man; wife as cook, washer, and ironer; good recommendations. Address B. L., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; is a thorough horseman and City driver; best of reference. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business; two and a half years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 136 West 17th st., rear.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no children; has long experience and understands his various duties. Call or address W. M., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; City or country; willing and obliging; excellent references. Call or address J. D., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; would assist outside if required; has good references, and is willing and able to work. Address T. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND USEFUL MAN.—By an American Protestant man, aged twenty-two years, who can care and drive horses well; also milk; is thorough in the care of cattle; good recommendations; wages reasonable. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, OR TAKE CARE OF A HOUSE, by a married man and one child; is strictly temperate and good testimonials; has four years' reference from last employer. Apply in store, No. 480 7th av., corner 36th st. Ask for J. C.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman and groom; married, no family; best reference from his last employer. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man, married; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk, attend a furnace; wife as a good cook and laundress; best reference. Address W. M., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A GERMAN; understands the care of green-houses, graperies, the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; married, one child; first-class references. Address W., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER. Call at James Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., for R. Murphy.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTEStant man, aged twenty-six, who is a thorough groom; also assist in gardening, milk, care cattle, build fires, tend furnace, and do chores generally; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, aged thirty-three years, with good recommendation, who can care and drive horses, milk, feed cattle, do farm-work, &c.; wages moderate for the Winter. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; keeps silver in good order; best City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days A. Y., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; best City references from last employer; wages not so much of an object as a steady place. Address P. M., Box No. 90 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor............Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager............Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinée will be presented

A Magnificent Revival

OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES' DELIGHTFUL PLAY:

THE HUNCHBACK.

Cast of characters as follows:
Julia, (her first appearance in the part,)............Miss CLARA MORRIS
Helen, (her first appearance in the part, and her first appearance this season,)............Miss KATE CLAXTON
Master Walter............Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Sir Thomas Clifford, (his first appearance this season,)............Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Modus, (his first appearance this season)............Mr. STUART ROBSON
Lord Tinsel, (his first appearance here,)............Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Fathom, (by courtesy of Jarrett & Palmer,)............Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
Master Wilford............Mr. H. DALTON
Master Heartwell............Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Gaylove............Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
Stephen............Mr. W. H. WILDER
Holdwell............Mr. R. SINCLAIR
Servant............Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
The scenery, costumes, furniture, and appointments

ALL NEW.

Arrangements of acts and scenes as follows:
Act I.—The Tavern on Ludgate Hill.
Act II.—The garden of Master Walter's country house.
Act III.—Scene I.—The garden of Master Heartwell's house near London.
Scene II.—A street.
Act IV.—Library in Master Heartwell's house.
Acts V. and VI.—Grand saloon in the Earl of Rochedale's house.

SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CUSHMAN.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.
Those who go to Booth's Theatre during the coming weeks will talk to those who come after them of the pleasures they had in seeing, in the glory of her advanced years, a woman who will always remain an honored tradition of the stage which she illuminated with the equal splendor of her genius and her virtue.—*New-York Tribune.*

Every night this week until further notice will be acted Shakespeare's sublime tragedy
MACBETH.
Lady Macbeth............MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
Macbeth............MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
Matthew Locke's original music will be interpreted by excellent soloists and a grand operatic chorus.
GUY MANNERING is in rehearsal, with MISS CUSHMAN in her immortal character of MEG MERRILIES. Sir Henry Bishop's music will be given in this play by superior soloists, the grand operatic chorus, and an augmented orchestra.
*** Seats to be had in advance. Nov. 9, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
M O O R C R O F T;
Or, THE DOUBLE WEDDING.
RINGING LAUGHTER in every scene!! ELECTRICAL APPLAUSE at every point!!
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1:30
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION FOR EARLY PRODUCTION, an extraordinary revival of the famous comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM,
with new scenery, new costumes, and a reproduction of the peculiar old Court Dance, called
THE SARABAND!

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.
Prof. O'Reardon's Tumbleronicon. | PARIS BY NIGHT. MIDNIGHT STORM. PROMENADE CONCERTS. LAUGHABLE SKETCHES. NEW ATTRACTIONS. | Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works
Every matinée (excepting Saturday,) 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Every evening and Saturday Matinée, 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

A CARD.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY.
MAX MARETZEK, the renowned conductor and operatic impresario, is now associated in the direction of THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 5 East 14th st., (next to Delmonico's,) and will personally instruct such pupils as desire to prepare for a public career. Mr. MARETZEK will also have charge of the amateur operas to be given by the Conservatory the ensuing season.
THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS CONNECTION cannot be overestimated. Pupils fully competent may obtain good engagements, either in this country or in Europe.
THIS SELECT and popular music school, the first in the country, offers superior advantages in all branches of music, from the first beginning to the finished artist.
NEW PUPILS received daily.
SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,
58th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
"SPECULATION,"
An original society play written by
Mrs. ROBERT W. NATHAN,
Will be presented for the first time at a
FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL
Tendered by her amateur friends
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.
The play will be produced with new and handsome scenery, decorations and appointments.
Admission $2. Tickets on sale at Carleton's, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. A few boxes at Schirmer's.

NO. 234 BROADWAY.
INTERESTING NOVELTY.
Just arrived from Europe; never yet seen in America,
THE GREAT GLASS
PHOTOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITON,
containing in sixty-two elegant apparatus, more than 1,500 of the finest views from all parts of the World, taken upon glass by celebrated artists.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays from 5 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; five tickets, $2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MR. BILLY EDWARDS, MR. ARTHUR CHAMBERS
THE CHAMPION LIGHT WEIGHTS.
HOMER LANE, MR. McMAHON,
THE CHAMPION WRESTLERS OF AMERICA.
JUST IN TIME; Or, LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
RAYMOND AND AGNES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED SUITES OF rooms, private bath, &c., with or without private table; appointments in every respect first-class; highest references given and required. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 146, EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, to couples or single gentlemen; singly or en suite; house and location first-class; references.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished, to rent, with board; terms, $25 per week. No. 156 West 14th st. Reference exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—PARLOR AND BEDrooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen; all newly furnished; with board.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH BOARD; would be separated; references. No. 58 West 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; has excellent references from former employers, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; speaks English perfectly. Address B. B., Box No. 84 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private family; he thoroughly understands his business, and has first-class reference. Address or apply for two days, W. R., No. 172 3d av., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; understands every branch of his business; best City references. Call or address C. C. C., No. 603 7th av., rear.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found efficient and obliging; City or country. Call on or address Waiter, No. 106 East 28th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands his business in every respect, and has the best of City reference. Address or call at No. 21 East 16th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH EXCELLENT City references; is neat, willing, obliging, very industrious, sober, honest, and well clothed. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 West 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITER in a private family; excellent City reference from last employer. Address J. R., Box 14 *Times* Up-town Office, No 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER, IN A PRIVATE family; speaks English; City reference. Address P. M., box No. 68 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN A PRIVATE family; excellent City and English references. Address C., No. 737 3d av., care of Mrs. O'Brian.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR THE CUTLERY and Fine Goods Department.—A young man of good address, with thorough knowledge of the business, and unexceptionable references as to character. Apply by letter only, to
[illegible] & CO., No. 5 Maiden lane.

WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS OF age, in a wholesale office. Address, in own writing, giving references and where previously employed, T., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

THE WOOL TRADE—THE QUESTION OF AMENDING THE TARIFF LAWS IN REFERENCE TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF WOOL.

A meeting of merchants engaged in the wool trade, members of the Chamber of Commerce, was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Chamber, to consider what simplification in the classification of wools and what alterations in mode of collection of duties shall be asked of the Government at the next session of Congress. The discussion was carried on under the auspices of the Committee on Revision of the Tariff. Mr. Gustav Schwab was called temporarily to the chair, and Mr. Abram Mills was elected Secretary. In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Schwab said:

With your permission, gentlemen, I will introduce the matter to be placed before this meeting, by stating the origin and purpose of the call and the plan of operation that we are asked to co-operate in. The Chamber of Commerce, at its meeting in June last, passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consult with the Boards of Trade of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as to the best manner of arriving at such changes in the Revenue laws, and for the devising of a complete revised tariff, for submission to the Finance Committee and to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. A committee of five members, with Mr. John Austin Stevens, Jr., as Chairman, was appointed to carry out the purposes set forth in the resolution.

This committee has, during the past Summer, secured the co-operation of the Boards of Trade of Boston and other points, and has agreed on a plan of action. It is proposed that in the several centres of business the prominent members of each important branch of trade should be called upon to organize into committees, and settle upon the most desirable reforms of our tariff laws with regard to the particular articles represented by them, and to report their wishes to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. That committee is then to digest the different reports thus obtained from what may be called experts in each department of trade, and after consultation with similar committees in the neighboring cities, and if possible in harmony with them, to combine the result in a comprehensive report for the action of the Chamber of Commerce, and like bodies, with the view of laying the wishes of our mercantile community before Congress at its next session. It will hardly need an explanation to show to the gentlemen present that the well-known complications, the incongruities, and the uncertainties of our present tariff bear as heavily on wool as upon any other large article of import. We not only have very high duties on that article of prime necessity, but we suffer from that objectionable feature of specific and ad valorem duties combined. We have a system of classification in many respects uncertain and arbitrary, a scale of graduated duties which frequently embarrasses and injures our industry, while it adds nothing to the intended protection to the wool-grower. In short, it is a cumbersome and unintelligible system, that loudly calls for reform in the direction of simplicity and adaptation to the actual wants of our commercial and domestic industry. It will be observed that the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce on which we are requested to act does not include the question of lower duties, and a few words of explanation with regard to this point will here be in order. It will readily occur to you, gentlemen, that if we desire to see an early reform effected in the above-mentioned direction, our efforts must keep clear of the question of protection, revenue tariff, or free-trade, an issue which cannot, in the present unsettled state of public opinion, be decided in a hurry. We shall certainly fail of success if we mix up our grievances with those broad economical questions, whereas we can succeed if we present only wishes that every sensible man must concede would entail no injury on the wool grower, or on any other interest of our people, but which, rather by benefiting our industry would benefit all.

It is the desire of the Chamber of Commerce Committee that this meeting should appoint a committee of gentlemen most conversant with the particular object we have in view, and that such committee should, after due consideration, embody its views in a report, to be acted upon at a subsequent meeting to be called by them, which report the Chamber of Commerce Committee will then be happy to take for its guide in carrying out the resolution of the Chamber.

I have no doubt that a committee thus appointed by this meeting will be happy to hear any of the gentlemen present express their views on the subject; and, for the purpose of bringing the question formally before the meeting, I move that a committee be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to take into consideration the question of amending our Tariff laws with regard to the classification of wool and their simplification, and that such committee be requested to report to this body at a subsequent meeting to be called by them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Schwab's address that gentleman vacated the chair, and

Mr. James Lynch was called to preside. Mr. Lynch said that there was urgent need of some thorough classification of wools and more simplification of the existing tariff, some of the leading faults of which he pointed out. As at present rated many varieties of wool are excluded from this country on account of merchants having no specific understanding or means of interpreting the law, as well as for the reason that it gives arbitrary power to the appraisers, who may charge anywhere from 20 to 100 per cent. Merchants cannot take the risks of importing certain grades and varieties of wool while the law is so inexplicit.

A general discussion of the question followed, after which a motion was made and adopted appointing a committee for the purpose of carrying out the objects expressed in the address. The following gentlemen were designated as the committee: L. J. Sriastni, Peter O. Stuart, Abram Mills, Gustav Schwab, Dwight A. Ripley, John T. Waring, James Lynch.

The following firms were represented at the meeting: Bauendahl & Co., Walter Brown, Son & Co., A. J. Cameron & Co., Christy, Davis & Co., W. W. De Forest & Co., Dike Brothers, Greene & Seibert, Kitching Bros., Lord Bros., James Lynch, Mills & Coffin, George T. Moore & Co., Patterson, Son & Co., Strang & Holland Bros., G. Amsinck & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co., Johnston, Perry & Co., Oelrichs & Co., N. D. Carlile & Son, E. F. Davison & Co., Fabri & Chauncey, Enos Wilder, Schmitzer & Menken, Munzinger & Pitzipio, A. W. Cameron & Co., J. L. Phipps & Co., S. Slater & Co., Dowley, Corners & Co., A. W. Ropes & Co., E. Marcus, Charles Luling & Co., A. J. Spence & Co., Gossler & Co., C. A. Auffmordt, Joseph Ripley & Son, J. W. Dimmick, E. S. Higgins & Co.

INSPECTION OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, headed by Grafulla's full band, paraded in full uniform in Tompkins square, yesterday afternoon, for review, inspection, and muster. Owing to lack of accommodation in its armory, the several companies marched separately to the parade ground, where line was formed at 2:30 P. M. The regiment paraded ten companies of twenty-eight files front. After a dress parade the command passed in review before Brig. Gen. Varian and staff. The alignments were excellent, and the distances well preserved during the passage. The salutes were all made correctly with the exception of those given by the Drum Major, Chaplain, and Surgeon, who failed to keep their eyes fixed upon the reviewing officer, as prescribed in the new tactics. The Adjutant also committed a breach of discipline in not taking his position at the start. This, however, he explained by stating that he wished to preserve the proper distances while passing in review. In wheeling into column the left wing lost distance, which made it necessary to "dress" considerably. Inspection followed, during which the new tactics were well observed; the only error noticed was made by the First Lieutenant of Company I, who faced about before inspection. The muster concluded the ceremony, each company returning to its armory after roll-call. The different companies mustered 772 men out of a roll of 896. In 1873 the regiment mustered 763 out of a total of 892 enrolled; the number enrolled this year is 896, showing an increase of nine in the muster and four on the roll.

A LAWYER REBUKED.

John B. Haskin, a lawyer, bustled within the rails in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and addressing Recorder Hackett in anything but a respectful manner, said that he appeared on behalf of the Broadway stage-drivers "indicted for cruelty to animals at the instigation of the monomaniac Bergh." He wished to plead "not guilty," with the privilege of substituting another plea at a subsequent stage, should he so desire. District Attorney Rollins said that he did not know whether or not counsel was a monomaniac, not having the honor of his acquaintance. One thing, however, he did know, and that was that counsel had not addressed the court with becoming respect. He would state, for the information of the gentleman, that he should try the case on Thursday. Counsel for the prisoners protested against such a speedy trial, and appealed to the court. The Recorder, with his habitual dignity, announced that he could not interfere with the disposition of the District Attorney's cases, and the lawyer departed, appearing considerably crestfallen at the District Attorney's well-merited rebuke.

FEMALE BURGLARS CONVICTED.

Hattie Knight, alias Foyer, and Caroline Bloom were placed on trial in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, charged with burglary and receiving stolen goods. On the night of the 9th inst., a pane of glass was broken in the show window of Kinsey's dry-goods store, at Broadway and Ninth street, and property valued at $300 was stolen. The same night Officer Rowan noticed the prisoners on Tenth street and Second avenue, and his suspicions being aroused he arrested them, and found a piece of velvet in the possession of each. The velvet, which was valued at $150, was subsequently identified as a portion of the property stolen from Kinsey's store. The women, in their own defense, swore that they found the velvet in a box on the sidewalk near Kinsey's and picked it up, not knowing it to be stolen. It is pretty certain, however, that if the women did not commit the offense themselves they were in complicity with whoever did. The jury found the prisoners guilty of receiving stolen goods, and they were sent to State Prison for one year.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

THE BUSINESS MEN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF BALLOTS IN FAVOR OF THEIR ADOPTION.

Representatives of the Cheap Transportation Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Butter and Cheese Exchange, the German Independent Citizens' Association, the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Produce Exchange, and the Board of Trade met yesterday for the purpose of taking action in regard to the best means to be adopted for the distribution of ballots in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments. Among those present were Messrs. Peter Cooper, Royal Phelps, George Opdyke, John F. Henry, F. B. Thurber, and several other eminent merchants. Mr. Royal Phelps presided, and Mr. F. B. Thurber acted as Secretary. A report was submitted by Mr. Thurber, embracing a plan for the distribution of the ballots, which was that a ballot be inclosed to every registered voter in the City, with the indorsement of the Chamber of Commerce and the other bodies in favor of the amendments. The expense, Mr. Thurber stated, would amount to about $800.

Mr. Erlanger said that it would be desirable to have 30,000 ballots printed in the German language distributed among the German voters, and it was determined to act on the suggestion.

Mr. Clark, of the Board of Trade, suggested the propriety of holding a public meeting to impress upon the people the importance of the amendments and explain their character and scope, and the advantages to the cause of reform and good government that would result from their adoption. Mr. Clark urged that this was the more necessary, inasmuch as he understood that one of the political organizations—referring to Tammany Hall—was determined to erase from their ballots all of the amendments except two.

Mr. Phelps said that he did not consider that it was necessary to take such a serious step as the holding of a public meeting. By sending the ballots to the people they would have full opportunity to examine them for themselves and vote intelligently upon them. He did not think Tammany Hall was opposed to the amendments, though some of the dirty hangers-on of that organization might.

Mr. Beers, of the Council of Political Reform, said that originally both the great political organizations seemed equally in favor of the amendments, but that recently Tammany Hall had taken action that indicated an intention of erasing all but two of them from their ballots. Whether it would persevere in that intention was doubtful. Unless this counter movement should be successful there was every reason to believe that the amendments would pass by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Clarke withdrew his motion in favor of holding a public meeting, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out the wishes of the committee in regard to the distribution of ballots:

George Opdyke, representing the Chamber of Commerce as Chairman of the sub-committee; John F. Henry, representing Chamber of Commerce; Harvey Farrington, representing Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade; B. P. Baker, representing Cheap Transportation Association; M. Ellinger, representing German Independent Citizens' Association; R. S. Doty, representing Butter and Cheese Exchange; G. W. C. Clarke, representing Board of Trade; D. W. Lewis, representing Produce Exchange; F. B. Thurber, representing Chamber of Commerce, Secretary of sub-committee.

The following communication from Mr. William Butler Duncan was received and read by the Chairman:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: With great reluctance I am compelled to ask to be excused from serving on the committee for the sole reason that I have arranged to go to the West on the 25th, and shall be absent from the City for ten days. The apathy and ignorance of the public upon the subject of these constitutional amendments may well engage the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, and I only regret that circumstances prevent my doing personally my share toward its remedy.

I remain yours truly, W. BUTLER DUNCAN.
GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION—SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The International Woman's Educational League held a meeting at No. 46 West Tenth street, last evening, Mrs. E. Thompson, President, in the chair. Mr. Gardner, in stating the objects of the league for the benefit of the uninformed, said that the association was organized in July, 1873, and had for its principal object the education of women in all countries, but does not include female suffrage among its branches. The marriage laws in the several countries would be examined, and if any should be found oppressive an effort would be made through legislation to establish a more congenial system. A department would be organized for the purpose of investigating the condition of fallen women, and providing means for their restoration to society, where practicably. The question of male and female hygiene would be attended to, and such matters as may be developed in this department would be diffused by means of public lectures and compiled treatises. Another object of this department would be to propose to the several boards of education, the feasibility of convening an international congress of the Professors of universities for the purpose of elaborating a programme of studies for male and female students. A close study would also be made of the different female societies in foreign countries, with a view to embodying in this organization all the requirements of the female sex.

The report of the Foreign Secretary stated that she had secured the co-operation of Mrs. A. P. Philosopfoff, wife of the Chief Military Justice of St. Petersburg, who had been instrumental in the organization of many philanthropic enterprises for the relief of women in that country. The Secretary had also met with a favorable reception at the Women's Rights League in that city. The latter should not be understood to be a society for the promotion of suffrage, she said, as both males and females were deprived of universal suffrage in that country, but it was an association organized for the purpose of obtaining for women equal rights with males in educational departments. The Secretary had opened correspondence looking to the development of their cause in Germany and Austria, and had also received a letter from Mme. Marie Gregg, President of the "Society Solidarite," an influential organization in Switzerland, consenting to organize a branch of the league in connection with her society. At Paris the Secretary had had a favorable interview with Mr. Leon Risher, editor of a journal and President of a society for the social advancement of women. Miss Emily Faithfull, the great female philanthropist of London, had also entered heartily into the project, and had organized a branch of the league in connection with the Educational and Industrial Bureau founded by her in that city.

On motion a vote of thanks was accorded the Secretary for her arduous labors, and the meeting adjourned.

AN AGED HUSBAND'S INJURIES.

Chancellor Runyon has just rendered a decision in one of the most remarkable cases ever brought before the New-Jersey State Courts. It is a suit brought by one James Persons against his wife, Harriet, for recovery of his property in Paterson. Persons, who was born in England, in 1778, traveled in early life over a large part of the world. In 1833 he married, and subsequently discovering that his wife already had a husband living, traveled to St. Louis with her in search of her husband, to whom he surrendered her. In England, in 1842, he married his present wife, and finally decided to move to Paterson. Providing his wife with $3,500 in cash, he sent her to purchase in his name the property known as Nos. 51 and 53 River street in that city. She repaired to the place designated, and had the deeds made out in her own name. In utter ignorance of this fact, her husband, who is some twenty-five years her senior, afterward paid a small balance of the purchase money. Mrs. Persons then started a boarding-house, and among her guests was a man named Isaac Farthing, who was very near her own age. An attachment sprang up between Mrs. Persons and this man, and in proportion as the attachment grew, was the old husband treated with cruelty. In October, 1872, the pair took possession of the house, Mrs. Persons putting a single dollar into the hands of her husband, and turning him out on the street. Bent down with years, and unable to engage in an active business, he threw himself upon the hospitality of some kind friends, and laid the case before a Paterson lawyer. Suit was immediately instituted by the injured husband against his heartless wife in the Court of Chancery to gain the title to the property purchased with his money. Chancellor Runyon has just decreed that the property shall be turned over to the husband.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

At an adjourned second meeting of the creditors of William Mills, who had proved their claims, a dividend of seventy-five per cent. upon the claims so proved was voted, thereby dividing about $9,632 90, leaving only some $2,000. Counsel for the assignee objected, on the ground that as it appeared by the schedules filed by the bankrupt, that debts, amounting to about $20,000, had not been proven, it was not competent, at a second meeting, to distribute a greater proportion of the assets, or pay a larger percentage, than the fund in hand would be sufficient to pay upon all debts set forth in the schedules, whether proven or not. The Register in Bankruptcy, Mr. I. T. Williams, overruled the objection and ordered the dividend to be made. But upon application of the counsel for the assignee and with the consent of the creditors present, he directed that the dividend warrants should not be delivered until the question should be decided by the District Judge. The following question was, therefore, submitted: "Is it competent, under the provisions of the twenty-seventh section of the act, at a second meeting of creditors to dispose of the funds to creditors who have proved their claims without leaving in the hands of the assignee a sum sufficient to pay a similar percentage upon claims set forth in the schedules of the bankrupt, but which have not been proved, and thereby put it out of the power of the assignee to make a similar dividend upon such unproved claims in case they should be proved before the third meeting? Judge Blatchford has concurred in the decision of the Register.

TROTTING.

LAST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The second Fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association was brought to a close yesterday, with three manificent contests, fast time being the order the day. The weather was delightful, and the track in admirable order. The first race called was the unfinished 2:24 race of Saturday. Everett Ray had won two heats, and Barney Kelly and Music one each. These three appeared to decide the race, and Everett Ray was the favorite at $149, Music $70, and Kelly $30. Music developed great speed, and won in two heats in the fast time of 2:26½, 2:25.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Saturday and Monday, Oct. 24 and 26.—Purse $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:24; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $800 to first, $450 to second, and $250 to third horse.

W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Music	0	2	3	2	1	1	1
J. C. Eckerson's b. g. Everett Ray	4	1	1	6	3	2	2
William Lovell's br. g. Barney Kelly	0	3	2	1	2	3	3
M. Falk's b. m. Kitty D.	6	5	6	5	4	r. o.	
John Trout's b. g. Comee	5	6	5	3	dis.		
James Dougrey's br. g. Joker	3	4	4	4	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:11½	2:27½
Second heat	37	1:12	2:26½
Third heat	35	1:10½	2:25
Fourth heat	35	1:09	2:27
Fifth heat	35	1:10	2:25
Sixth heat	35	1:10½	2:26½
Seventh heat	35	1:10	2:25

THE 2:50 PURSE.

The first regular race of the day was for a purse of $500, for horses that had never beaten 2:50, which had seven entries and the following five starters, viz.: Rutledge, Privateer Maid, Melissa, T. E. Gordon, and Alexis. There was no betting, as Rutledge was known to possess more speed than any of his competitors, and he won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, Monday, Oct. 26.—Purse, $500, for horses that had never beaten 2:50; $250 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

M. Roden's b. g. Rutledge	1	1	1
A. Bourret's r. g. T. E. Gordon	2	2	3
Amos Cash's gr. m. Privateer Maid	3	3	2
A. Patterson's gr. g. Alexis	4	4	4
J. Somerindyke's ch. m. Melissa	5	dis.	
James Dougrey's b. m. Mary Lamb	dr.		
J. H. Harbeck's blk. g. Gilt Edge	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:13½	2:33
Second heat	37	1:14	2:35
Third heat	37	1:14½	2:38

THE 2:21 PURSE.

The great race of the day and meeting was now called. It was for a purse of $2,000, and of the seven entries five came to the post. These were Thomas L. Young, Kansas Chief, Young Bruno, Sensation and Hopeful. The speculation on the result was quite heavy, and Hopeful was a great favorite, bringing $270, Kansas Chief $135, Young Bruno $75, and the field, comprising Young and Sensation, $100. The first heat was won by Young in 2:22¾, but still Hopeful brought $200, Kansas Chief $95, and the field $60. The second heat Hopeful won, and the third also, when he was the favorite at $100 to $10 against the entire field. He won the remaining heat after a fine contest with Sensation.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $2,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:21; $1,000 to first, $650 to second, and $350 to third horse, mile heats, best three in five in harness:

A. Tuft's gr. g. Hopeful	3	1	1	1
J. L. Doty's ch. g. Thomas L. Young	1	5	3	3
B. Mace's b. g. Sensation	4	4	2	2
John Splan's b. g. Kansas Chief	2	2	4	5
Charles Green's b. g. Young Bruno	5	3	5	4
M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy	dr.			
Dan Mace's b. s. Jay Gould	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:34½	1:09½	2:22¾
Second heat	0:34¼	1:09¼	2:24
Third heat	0:33½	1:08¼	2:21
Fourth heat	0:33½	1:09	2:22½

THE PROSPECT PARK RACES.

The third Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association commences to-day. There are two races—the three-minute purse, with twenty-one entries, and the 2:33 purse, with twelve entries.

THE SHANKS CONTEMPT CASE.

In the case of W. F. G. Shanks, wherein an appeal had been taken from the decision of Judge Fancher, to the Supreme Court, General Term, a decision was rendered yesterday. Shanks had been imprisoned in Kings County for contempt of court, in having refused to answer questions before the Grand Jury of that county, as to the authorship of an article in the *Tribune*, alleged to have been a libel on Judge McCue, of Brooklyn. Judge Fancher issued a writ of habeas corpus, in obedience to which Mr. Shanks was produced before him in Supreme Court, Chambers, in this county, and, after a hearing, discharged on the ground that the commitment was indefinite as to the term of imprisonment, which, under the statute, it was claimed, should not have exceeded thirty days. From this decision the present appeal was taken on behalf of the people. The Court, Chief Justice Davis presiding, writing the opinion, after an extended examination of the common law and the statutes, holds that both agree in permitting the commitment of a party who refuses to answer a legal question propounded by the Grand Jury, for an indefinite period, or until such time as he purges himself of the contempt by answering the question. The Court holds further that, under the statute, the writ of habeas corpus in this case was void, in that it was granted from this County to a Sheriff of another county, to produce a person held in that county; that a writ of habeas corpus granted by a Judge sitting in one county for the production of the person of a party charged with crime in another county, must be made returnable before the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the county where the prisoner is held; that this same rule applies in the case of Mr. Shanks, and the writ issued in his behalf is therefore void. The court orders that Mr. Shanks be remitted back to the custody of the Sheriff of Kings County, from which he was released by virtue of Judge Fancher's order.

THE STEMMLER-M'GUIRE CONTROVERSY—DECISION IN FAVOR OF STEMMLER.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, a decision was rendered on the appeals taken in the case of Stemmler against McGuire, involving the Judgeship of the Seventh District Civil Court. The circumstances of the trial before Judge Van Brunt are familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, and don't need repetition. On that trial the judgment was in favor of Stemmler. Upon the Judges' minutes and the judgment rendered on that trial, counsel for Judge McGuire moved to set aside the verdict, and for a new trial, which motion was denied. Subsequently Judge McGuire's counsel, upon the ground of newly-discovered testimony in his favor, moved before Judge Van Brunt for a new trial, and this motion was granted. From the decision on the first motion, Judge McGuire took an appeal, and from the decision on the second motion Judge Stemmler took an appeal. The decision of the General Term on both motions is in favor of Stemmler. The Court, Judge Daniels writing the opinion, sustained the decision of Judge Van Brunt denying the motion for a new trial on the minutes, and affirms the judgment in favor of Stemmler, while it reverses the decision of the same Judge, subsequently rendered, granting a new trial to Judge McGuire on the ground of newly-discovered evidence in his favor.

THE SAILORS' BOARDING-HOUSE LAW SUSTAINED.

William Hughes was yesterday convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of a violation of what is known as the Sailors' Boarding-house law. Hughes was charged with having violated the law in neglecting to take out the license required by its provisions. Although this law has been in force since 1866, this is the first prosecution under it, and, being regarded as a test case, Mr. John McKeon, counsel for Hughes, announced his intention of taking an appeal. Sentence was deferred until Thursday.

EX-TAX COLLECTOR BADEAU, OF BROOKLYN, ON TRIAL.

Isaac Badeau, formerly collector of taxes in Brooklyn, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Neilson, of the City Court, for malfeasance in office. He is charged with having appropriated to his own use the interest money which accumulated from time to time from the deposits in various banks of the city, amounting in the aggregate to about $100,000. Mr. James Brady, clerk in the collector's office, testified to the sums received while Mr. Badeau was collector. Mr. Seaman, the expert, gave an array of figures showing what balances were on hand, and E. W. Rasher showed upon what amount Mr. Badeau had received interest. A motion made to quash the indictment was denied, and the trial will be continued to-day.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL BOARD.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, yesterday, a resolution by Commissioner Laimbeer, appointing Drs. William M. Polk, Charles A. Budd, William T. Lusk, and Abraham Jacobs members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, was unanimously adopted.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, OCT. 27, }
3 O'CLOCK A. M. }

GERMANY.

RESULT OF THE SEARCH IN THE GERMAN LEGATION AT PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Standard* says the examination of the archives of the German Legation at Paris has failed to lead to the discovery of any weighty evidence against Count Von Arnim.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE POPE.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The Emperor William has written a reply to the Pope's last letter protesting against the persecution of the German Bishops.

The Emperor says Germany has done all in her power to live at peace with the Church of Rome, but that he is bound to protect the State against the violent attacks and conspiracies of the clergy.

FRANCE.

A PAMPHLET DEFENSE OF BAZAINE SEIZED.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Paris says a pamphlet defending Marshal Bazaine and M. Regnier, and supposed to emanate from the latter, has been seized on the French frontier.

ITALY.

STRAIGHTENED CIRCUMSTANCES OF GARIBALDI.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The *Opinione*, commenting on the report that Garibaldi is in straightened circumstances, and has accepted assistance from Alexander Ross, of Toronto, urges the Italian Government to make another attempt to induce him to accept a pension.

RUSSIA.

GIGANTIC FORGERIES BY AN ABBESS IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, Oct. 27—6 A. M.—An Abbess is on trial in Moscow, for forgeries to the amount of $400,000. The case causes a profound sensation in Russia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, and after transacting some important business, adjourned until the 9th of November.

Katie Hepple, aged three years and six months, of No. 327 West Thirty-eighth street, fell out of the fourth-floor window of her residence yesterday, and was instantly killed.

Elizabeth Begly, aged forty-six, of No. 21 Cherry street, fell dead on the sidewalk, corner of Oliver and Oak streets, yesterday. It is supposed from heart disease.

Chamberlain Lane makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury, Oct. 17, $4,621,105 10; receipts last week, $1,814,296 08; payments, $384,128 33; amount on hand Oct. 24, $6,051,272 85.

John Connolly, of No. 10 Hamilton street, was stabbed in the left side and arm by William Haggy, of Seventh avenue and Forty-seventh street, during a quarrel yesterday morning in East Broadway, and was seriously injured. Haggy was locked up.

The French Benevolent Society, during the past month, expended $286 55 for the relief of the poor and destitute of French nationality in this City; and in addition, 1,044 pounds of bread were distributed.

David Curran, who was arrested and taken before Chief Supervisor Davenport, on Saturday last, charged with fraudulent registration, was discharged yesterday, having produced evidence proving his innocence.

The mails for Havana will be sent by the steamer Vindicator on Wednesday next, 28th inst., closing at Post Office 2 P. M.; supplementary, 2:40 P. M., the Vindicator taking the place of the Morro Castle, which was to have sailed to-day.

During a quarrel yesterday morning at No. 209 East Seventy-sixth street, Ann Cunningham, aged forty, was assaulted by her husband, Patrick, who beat her about the head and face with a fire shovel, injuring her severely.

Patrick Sweeny, of No. 17 Hamilton street, for attempting to cut his step-daughter's throat, and for stabbing his wife in the eye, was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Family differences brought about the whole affair.

John Walsh, a boy thirteen years old, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $250 from his uncle, Martin Walsh, of No. 304 Mott street. The boy confessed his guilt, and $200 was found in his possession.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of John B. Wilts, of No. 211 West Twelfth street, who fell from the fifth-story of the building Fulton street and Broadway, in which he was employed as engineer. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Most Rev. John McCloskey, D. D., Archbishop of New-York, and Right Rev. D. W. Bacon, D. D., Bishop of Portland, sailed from Brest in the steamship Pereire on Sunday, the 25th inst. The health of his Grace the Archbishop is excellent.

Frederick Spuler, a baker, of No. 643 East Eleventh street, who was arrested some two weeks since on a charge of passing counterfeit nickel coins, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields, for lack of evidence.

In the suit of Marshall against Marshall, the Supreme Court, General Term, rendered a decision yesterday to the effect that when parties are divorced in this State, and, to avoid the effect of such decree prohibiting remarriage, go to the State of Pennsylvania and marry, such marriage is absolutely void.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday rendered a decision referring the application to disbar Howe and Hummel as attorneys to Ex-Judge Emott. The reference is made for the purpose of taking testimony as to the disputed allegations on which the application is founded.

In March last, the will of James Costello, who left property to the value of about $50,000, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court. Yesterday application was made to Surrogate Hutchings, by Patrick Costello, a nephew of the testator, to open the probate, in order that he might contest the will, which he contends was improperly executed. Decision reserved.

The man alleged to be Angelo Di Giacomo, who was arrested on Saturday last on an extradition warrant charging him with being one of a party of six brigands who murdered Guiseppe Avigliano, in Italy, in 1867, was taken before United States Commissioner White yesterday for examination. Counsel was assigned the prisoner, and the case was postponed until Monday next.

Intelligence was received yesterday at the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company that the steam-ship City of Peking, when one day out from New-York, lost one of the blades of her propeller, and on the twelfth day out lost another blade. She put into Rio Janeiro on the 19th inst., and will be detained there some ten or twelve days in making the necessary repairs.

On motion of counsel, yesterday, Recorder Hackett fixed bail in the case of Alvah Blaisdell, confined in the Tombs for several months on a charge of being concerned in the stupendous forgeries of New-York Central and Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds, the discovery of which created such alarm at the time. Blaisdell furnished the necessary bail in the District Attorney's office, and was released.

The District Attorney yesterday entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Messrs. Baruch H. and Edward B. Frank, clothing merchants, of No. 54 Leonard street, were indicted for arson. The charge against Frank & Son was that they attempted to set fire to the premises in order to defraud the Park Fire Insurance Company, but an investigation showed that the accused traders were possessed of more stock than the insurance would cover, and the prosecution was for that and other reasons abandoned.

On Saturday last the officers of the North America Life Insurance Company resigned, and the following officers of the Universal Life Insurance Company were elected in their places: Henry J. Furber, President; John H. Bewley, Vice President, and George L. Montague, Secretary. It is intended that their acceptance of the official management of the North America shall not interfere with their duties as officers of the Universal. While the two companies will be under the same official management, it is declared that nothing of the nature of the reinsurance of one company by the other is contemplated, except the policy-holders so desire.

BROOKLYN.

The Common Council did not meet yesterday, a quorum not being present when the hour of meeting arrived.

The suit of Tilton against Beecher has been put down as No. 198 on the calendar for November in the City Court.

To-morrow evening the Tabernacle Lay College, in Schermerhorn street, will be opened for the term. Rev. Dr. Duryea will deliver the opening address.

Yesterday Controller Schroeder advertized $500,000 worth of bonds for sale. He received bids amounting to $6,000,000 at an average premium of three and a half.

The trial of Sarah Merrigan for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Hamil, at No. 199 Ninth street, E. D., on the 2d of September, 1873, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Tappan. At the time of adjournment eleven jurors had been obtained and one panel exhausted.

LONG ISLAND.

The new steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, of the New-York, Havana and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, was launched yesterday from the yard of Messrs. John Englis & Son, at Greenpoint.

During the present fine weather the farmers throughout the island are busy in getting in their Winter grain and timothy seed, and gathering their Winter apples and corn crops. The latter proves to be better than was expected considering the long drouth of last Summer.

STATEN ISLAND.

The work of improving the channel around the corner stake in Newark bay, between Elizabethport and Shooter's Island, on the shores of the northern extremity of Staten Island, for which the Government has made an appropriation, will be commenced in November, and is expected to be completed in June of next year. The dykes will be two thousand feet long, and built at an average depth of 7.20 feet at mean high tide. Depth enough will be obtained in the new channel to float heavily loaded vessels, where now vessels going through the channel light are often grounded on the mud flats.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID FABRIC.—KNOX, in his Winter style of gentlemen's hats, just issued, has excelled himself. Buy your hats at either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Mrs. M. M. Smith, Mr. Valentine, Mrs. C. D. Cook, Miss Cook, Mrs. J. S. Lombard, P. Amick, F. De Billier, Mrs. S. S. Ward, Mrs. L. H. Moore, Mrs. D. C. Howard, Miss Tyler, Miss H. E. Winslow, Mr. Hinckley, Mrs. Robert Reoch, Miss Lilias Reoch, Master Robert Reoch, Master William Reoch, Miss Ellen Reoch, Miss Lilias Stewart, Miss M. P. White, Miss E. C. White, Rev. Dr. R. Owen, Miss B. M. Boswell, Miss Mary M. Owens, Henry L. Morris, Jr., Mrs. S. F. Stone, Mrs. J. W. Bailey, Robert Turner, Robert Dempster, Henry G. Thomson, Miss Thomson, William M. Menlove, Mr. McNeil, Thomas Heath, W. L. Dudley, Mrs. Church, Master Dudley, Mr. Larieux, Miss Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. T. S. Matthews, Antonio Moder, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Brainard and child, Mrs. S. Brainard, Miss M. L. Brainard, Miss Lillie B. Brainard, Miss Annie B. Brainard and two maids, W. E. Bingham, E. Fitzpatrick, D. Curtin.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Mary E. Reed, Miss Florence G. Stone, Miss M. Bourke, Miss M. T. B. Boland, James S. Bourke, C. D. MacCullen, G. Y. Roots, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hitchcock, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Eliza Turner, Mrs. P. Macqueen, John Powell Soldene, Mme. Emily Soldene, Mrs. O. West, L. H. Brown, Mrs. J. C. Mather, Frank Regger, James Hoskins, J. J. Morse, Morris Rubens, F. J. King, Mrs. F. J. King, Miss Belle King, Miss Ella Whittaker, Mrs. H. S. Young, A. C. Barney, Walter Douglas, Carrol L. Riker, John F. Maxfield, C. D. Mead, J. A. Richmond, Thomas May, Mr. Thompson, J. T. Dodge, M. W. Kingsley, Charles S. Clarke, J. H. Small, W. W. Tunno, H. A. Studwell, John W. Scott, R. Stillings, Mrs. E. Stillings, O. B. Bunce, Mrs. O. B. Bunce, F. Miller, Mrs. F. Miller and child, W. Wilton Phipps, Dr. J. P. P. White, Miss Kate Chorley, Miss Julia Roberts, Miss Clara Gray, Miss Nellie Beaumont, Miss Maria Williams, Miss Una Brooks, Miss Laura Carthew, Miss Helen Travers, Miss Jessie Loftus, Miss Elizabeth Robson, Miss Emily St. Clair, Miss Rosina M. Roberts, Miss Clara Vesey, A. Marchaud, E. E. Keasbey, Frederick Charles, William Quinton, Edw. D. Beverly, John Wallace, James B. Rae, Ed'w. Lewens, Fred. Cotterill, Henri Lawrett, Matthew Cooper, William Henry Hillier, Thomas Quine, H. C. Young, B. Brennan, G. W. Doubleday, Mrs. C. W. Doubleday, Miss Doubleday, Miss Daisey Doubleday, Miss Ella Doubleday, T. H. Davies, Mrs. T. H. Davies and infant, Master Clive Davies, Miss Nicholls, G. M. Downes, C. W. Bangs, Miss E. F. Coleman, Dr. M. Carey, Mrs. M. Carey, Mrs. C. D. Mead, Miss Florence Mead, Miss Ella Harriss, William Foerster, Mrs. William Foerster, J. M. Jaquenot, C. E. Brooks, W. A. Nettleton, A. Ferrer, T. Carey, Mrs. T. Carey, E. Caen, Miss Agnes Lyndhurst, Miss Nellie Reed, Miss Ruth Reed, Mrs. Gilpin, Charles Morton, George Richardson, Edward Marshall, Mr. Cullen, P. H. Russell, J. M. Durand, Mrs. J. M. Durand, W. G. Barritt, Rev. Van Lin, Rev. Cowrardt, Rev. Ferdinand Kolb, Rev. Withouf, Rev. Weistleiner, Rev. Knein, Rev. Killenaers, Rev. Carmanns, C. Nattall, Thomas Maynard.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—L. Iken, C. J. MacHyde, C. Sherry, Dr. S. Lynes and Mrs. Lynes, Miss E. Lynes, and Masters C. and S. Lynes, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Price, family, and two nurses, Mrs. D. C. Murray and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, Miss C. Lyndes, Mrs. Rowland, H. B. Crosby, Mrs. C. F. Bates, Miss M. Bates, Miss Margaret Bates and Master Bates, Rev. W. O. Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Going and Miss Going, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bishop, Mr. C. E. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Webster, Rev. Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts and son, W. G. B. Wood, W. H. Scott, Dr. Manfred, Mr. and Mrs. J. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Smith, Dr. W. A. Reed and Mrs. Reed, Miss C. D. Reed, Miss P. Chamberlain, Miss M. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Marvin and Master Marvin, Rev. J. S. Gubelman, P. Ryan, M. Moorhouse, Rev. M. Tobyn, Rev. E. Fenlon, Rev. M. Murphy, Mrs. M. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. D. Johnstone, Miss S. Smith, Miss T. Clark, M. Toomey, C. A. Pix, G. R. Bainbridge, D. J. C. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, C. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. James and son, T. L. Newport, Mrs. C. Williams, Mrs. J. Kelly, C. J. Clarke, J. Urquhart, J. Collins, M. Brickett, S. Rennington, Miss C. Copentt, Miss A. Copentt, Miss A. Thomas, Mrs. A. Harvey, Miss A. J. Stevens, Miss H. Stanton, Miss M. McGowan, Miss C. Fallet, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Grimaldi and infant, Louis Hepel, P. Rudin, Mr. and Mrs. Currier.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin and five children, Miss Jane Peck, Miss Clements, Miss Basset, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Greenbaum, Mrs. Capt. Wilmarth, Aug. Blum, C. T. Selleck, Gus. J. Buxton, Anthony Ellis, Capt. Jones, Miss A. McGee, Miss Emma Goodall, W. A. Fife, A. B. Taylor, Jas. Bywater, Volney King, E. Syrett, Mr. Sparks, Miss Clarke, Mrs. M. E. Barker and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bixby and two children, Mrs. C. M. Bixby.

In steam-ship H. Livingston, from Savannah.—J. K. Clark, J. N. Banks, A. C. Teft, Mrs. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:24 | Sun sets.....5:03 | Moon rises. 6:41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:54 | Gov. Island..9:43 | Hell Gate.11:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Oct. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship City of Tokio, (new,) Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; England, Thompson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship St. Lucie, Humphrey, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.

Barks Satama, (Russ.,) Hagman, Philadelphia, Tetens & Bockmann; L'Invidia, (Ital.,) Lauro, Gibraltar, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Count Adler, (Norw.,) Olsen, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rebecca, (Aust.,) Novach, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.; Urbana, (Ital.,) Olivari, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Rozella Smith, (Br.,) McCulloch, Amsterdam, Simpson & Shaw; Sultana, (Br.,) Burrows, Laporte, N. F., G. F. Bulley.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Riddle, Liverpool Oct. 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Oct. 21, lat. 47 36, lon. 42 50, passed steam-ship Great Western, from Bristol, for New-York; same date, lat. 47 32, lon. 43, fell in with brig Melrose, (Fr.,) dismasted, and supplied her with provisions; same date, lat. 47 20, long. 44 05, passed steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat. 45, long. 53 11, passed steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool for New-York; 25th, lat. 40 55, long. 68 57, an Anchor Line steamer bound east; same time, passed a German steamer do.

Steam-ship Vicksburg, Rudolf, Fernandina Oct. 20, and Port Royal 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke. Oct. 24, lat. 34 24, lon. 76 15, exchanged signals with steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Havana; same day, lat. 34 54, lon. 74 30, exchanged signals with steam-ship Zodiac, hence for Port Royal.

Steam-ship H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Oct. 24, at 4 P. M., John E. Napier, a passenger, died of consumption; his remains were brought to this port for burial.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Beddoe, Liverpool Oct. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Oct. 14, and Queenstown, 15th, with mdse. and 99 cabin and 326 steerage passengers, to F. W. J. Hurst. Oct. 25, off George's Banks, spoke steam-ship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

Steam-ship George Washington, Whitehead, Portland, with mdse. and passengers, to Clarke & Seaman.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers, to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Bark Alladdin, (Norw.,) Evansen, Belfast 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) James, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Pauline, (Ger.,) Kruger, Stettin 106 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Has had strong W. and N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Bark Auguste, (Ger.,) Ohrloff, London 65 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had light S. E. trades to lat. 30 N.; since strong northerly winds.

Bark Andrea lo Vico, (Ital.,) Rallo, Liverpool 41 ds., with coal to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Beck, Antwerp 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra, (Dan.,) Simpson, Port Spain, Trinidad, Sept. 16, and Salt Key 16 ds., in ballast to Roche, Brothers & Co. Oct. 20, off Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. Post Boy hence for St. Kitts; left in port brig G. Georgia, for Baltimore in 10 ds.; Odarieula, for New-York, ldg.

Bark Angelo, (Ital.,) Cotroneo, Ceste 50 ds., with wine to order—vessel to John C. Seager.

Brig La Creole, (Dutch,) Schubert, Santa Martha 29 ds., with wood and skins to Dovale & Co. Oct. 22, lat. 37 02, lon. 73 39, passed within 150 yards of a vessel of about 250 tons burden, apparently new, lying on her port side, with her rudder and bowsprit gone, floating very light; no spars or rigging visible; the copper on her bottom appeared to be new, and the woodwork on deck newly painted, and appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Brig Proteus, (of Portland,) White, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had strong N. E. gales to Hatteras, and been 5 ds. from thence, with light winds and calms.

Brig Malaya, Cole, St. Jago and Guantanamo 24 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Punvert & Co. In the Windward Passage was in co. for 4 ds. with brig Woodcock, (of Halifax,) and saw her come to anchor at Inagua; was also in co. with schr. Two Sisters, of Sandy Cove, N. S.; Oct. 14, had a violent gale from N. E. lasting 4 ds.; 20th, lat. 33 41, lon. 74 15, spoke a German bark, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, with chronometer stopped.

Brig Nile, (of Bermuda,) Nickerson, Bermuda, with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Susan Scranton, (of New-Haven,) Farrell, Baracoa 12 ds., with fruit to Joseph Enean.

Schr. M. M. Rivers, (of Thomaston,) Rivers, Pensacola 24 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Edwin Janet, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Harbor Island 14 ds., with oranges to Joseph Enean.

Schr. E. V. Glover, Wiley, Georgetown, S. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.; vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Etta May, (of Calais,) Dix, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to G. Boardman.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, McVay, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton and lumber to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Lottie Wells, of Boston, Watson, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Wm. H. Keeney, (of Jersey City,) Beers, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to E. G. Brown—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.; 1st, lat. 34 30, lon. 74 45, spoke schr. St. Creix, from New River for Boston.

Schr. Mary D. Leach, (of Provincetown,) Dowling, Maracaibo 30 ds., and 26 ds. from the bar, with coffee to Panistor & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Oct. 10, lat. 28 12, lon. 75 50, spoke schr. Allie Burnham, from Boston, for Pascagoula.

Schr. M. L. Compton, Malady, Virginia.

Schr. Minnie, (of Brookhaven,) Hudson, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Tillie Frank, Jarvis, Newport.

Schr. Hannah D., Mason, Wellfleet, with fish to Comstock & Co.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Pigeon, Cummings, Dighton.

Schr. Elias Moore, Warren, Baltimore.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Depew, Virginia.

Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.

Schr. A. Heaton, Finney, Rockport, Me., with stone to J. E. Baxter & Co.

Schr. J. G. Collyer, Lewis, Pigeon Cove, with stone to J. E. Baxter & Co.

Schr. Orion, Osborn, Belfast, with lumber to Wotherspoon & Co.

Schr. Emma L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to H. B. Brown & Co.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. D. Haviland & Co.

Schr. E. C. L. Wheaton, Baxter, Boston.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ruth T. Carlisle, Smith, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Handy, Boston.

Schr. Helen Perry, Stockton, Providence.

Schr. Motto, Richardson, Providence.

Schr. Nicanor, Hooker, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Van Courtlandt, Cole, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Three Sisters, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Martha P. King, Brady, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Staten Islander, Jones, New-London.

Sld., steam-ship City of Tokio, for Aspinwall; ship Peter Maxwell, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sundown, light S. W.; thick and smoky.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Arr. steamers Berlin, Bremen; John Hopkins, Boston; Blackstone, Providence; Louisa, Edenton, N. C.; barks Yamoyden, Rio; Lapwing, Rio; barzentine Josephine, Waldsboro, Me.; brigs Potomac, Demerara; Mary C. Martner, Havana; schrs. Eliza Christie, St. Johns, P. R.; Belle Hardy, Boston; Zachary Taylor, New-York.

Below, barks N. C. Kjerkegaard, London; Victoria, Masaluis.

Cld. steamers Wm. Lawrence, Boston; Vineland, New-York; J. S. Shriver, Philadelphia; schrs. C. C. Berry, Boston; C. & N. Rogers, Fairhaven; Mary Ellen, Fairhaven; Annie J. Russell, Glastonbury.

Sld. barks Gustafa, Rotterdam; Paramount, Matanzas.

BOSTON, Oct. 26.—Arr. schrs. H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Philadelphia; Theresa Wolf, Somers, from do.

Cld. steamers Marathon, (Br.,) Garratt, for Liverpool; Merecdita, Marshman, for Charleston; Neptune, Berry, for New-York; ships Mount Washington, Perkins, for Hong Kong; Union, Greenleaf, for South-west Pass.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 26.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. Charles Morford, from New-York; Mary Markin, from do.

Sld., bark Belgium, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 26.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Lapwing, from Rio; Frederick and Sadie, from St. Thomas; brigs Georgie, from St. Thomas; Ophelia, and Jens Sientoz, from Denia.

Arr. bark Jersey, from Rio, for orders.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 26.—The ship Pauline and bark Daniel Draper went to sea Saturday evening. Several schrs. are passing out. About thirty sails remain in the harbor.

Passed up, bark Cienfuegos, from Baltimore; schrs. R. and S. Corson, Richard Vaux, C. B. Wood, and J. J. Spencer, from Boston.

Passed down, brig James B. Kirby, for Kingston, Jamaica.

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 26.—Passed down, steamers Mary, or Providence; Virginia for Charleston; Rowan, for Boston; brig Malaga, for Port Spain.

Three schrs. are below drifting [illegible] prevails this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Cld. bark Maggie [illegible], Havre; brig American Union, Boston.

Arr. at the passes, brig Rafaelucia, Marseilles.

Ar. for orders, ship Record, and barks Cavour, [illegible] and John Starr.

Arr., for Galveston, bark Line, from Ladney.

The steamer West Stanley is on the bar, bound out.

The steamer [illegible] is inside, waiting to go out.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 26.—Arr. yesterday, bark P. Brederodorf, New-York.

Sld. steam-ship City of Austin, for New-York; bark Brazos, Liverpool; brig William Mallory, Fall River.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct 26.—Cld., steamers Reading, for New-Orleans; Rattlesnake, for Boston; Harrisburg, for do.; Berks, for Fall River; barks, Onnu, for Dublin; Helen Sands, for Norfolk; schooners, W. A. Levering, for Boston; Anna E. Glover, for Savannah; Henry Allen, for do.

Arr. barks Mergarida, from Lisbon; Martin Luther, from Dieppe; schrs. Georgia, from Jacksonville; W. A. Levering, from Boston; David Clarkson, from do.; Thos. Vangilder, from Bangor; Oriole, from Boston; Horace Moodie, from do.; Anna Belle Hyer, from Fall River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 25.—Arr. schrs. Ocean Belle, (Br.) Providence, for St. Johns, N. B., via Portland; Laura and Marion, New Bedford, for Bristol, Me.; L. and M. Reed, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Vicksburg, Bangor, for Philadelphia; Ethel, Portland, for Darien, Ga.; G. L., Boston, for New Bedford.

Sld. brig George S. Berry; schrs. Bucco, (Br.,) Magnolia, (Br.,) L. and M. Reed, Ethel, and Andrew Peters.

Wind variable, light, clear.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Sld. for the United States, Scotia, Pohjola, Marianna V., and Canada.

Arr. out on the 24th inst., Able, Arzilla, Francis Hilyard, Linda G., Albert Fesca, and Germania.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Saturn, Laura Maria, Pudsey Dawson, Arethusa, Bengal, P. J. Carleton, Grad Zagreb, and Lufra.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Lorens Hansen, Eva Cargill, Venti Settembre, and Lewis M. Lamb.

Also arr. out, Euphrosyne and Mataura.

The ship Mataura, at Genoa, from New-Orleans, is placed in quarantine.

The Norwegian bark Homborgsund, from New-York for Rotterdam, was in collision at Helvoet with another vessel. The damage is not reported.

The bark Andrea Padre, from Bona for Philadelphia, put into Cagliari leaky, and it became necessary to run her ashore to prevent her from sinking.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Java, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Oct. 17, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 P. M. to-day.

BREST, Oct. 26.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Pereire sld. hence at 3 P. M. yesterday for New-York.

MOVILLE, Oct. 26.—The Allan Line steam-ship Scandinavian, Capt. Smith, from Quebec Oct. 16, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 26—12:30 P. M.—The rates for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3 ₱ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 105½; new 5s, 103. Erie Railway shares, 27¼.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 11-16 ₱ cent., which is 5-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day is £24,000.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 27½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 10c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 26.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Cotton to arrive is 1-16d. cheaper; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable October, at 7¾d.; do. do., deliverable October and November, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling shipped November and December at 7¾d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American.

LONDON, Oct. 26—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 26.—Petroleum, 24¾f. for fine Pale American.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,

Beg to announce that having, during the past Summer, taken advantage of the depressed state of trade to manufacture an IMMENSE STOCK of ELEGANT GOODS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, they have now on exhibition the

MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW DESIGNS

to be found in the City, and which they are offering at figures to conform to the above.

Parties desiring any kind of Furniture will find it to their interest to look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All Work Guaranteed.

Silver-plated Ware.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE
Nickel Silver
and
White Metal
ELECTRO-PLATED
TABLE WARE.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF
Ornamental Articles,
Suitable for Wedding Presents.

SMITH'S NEW-YORK PALE ALE.
BREWERY, 18TH ST.,
BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.
Ready-Made and Custom
CLOTHING.
New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks,
English and French Suitings, &c.
ALSO
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHEPARD, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,
IMPORTERS,
NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.

HAVE OPENED, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, THE STORE NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., WHERE THEY WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSICAL BOXES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WEDDING PRESENTS.

GENUINE
VICHY

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS, { HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.

CAUTION.

To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.

For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists, and to the Trade only by

BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
No. 37 Beaver st., New-York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH!

Smith's Patent Perforated BUCKSKIN UNDER-GARMENTS prevent all Lung Diseases, and are a Sure Cure for Rheumatism. Send for circulars.

D. C. HALL & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 44 WEST BROADWAY, New-York.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT.
De pot, 246 Grand st., New-York. Sold by Druggists.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call at No. 368 Pearl st.; ring third bell.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE OFFICE OF THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS BEEN REMOVED TO NOS. 17 AND 19 WARREN ST.

JOHN H. BEWLEY, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.
PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND,
my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.
HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 23 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.
ANN E. MASON, Administratrix of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.
au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS T. FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 19 Lafayette place, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March, next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. CATHARINE A. FERRIS,
s1-1aw6mTu* Sole Acting Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.
ALICE B. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.
je9-1aw6mTu*

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Un....c.	80⅛	300 Lake Shore....s3.	80⅜
1200 do.	80⅛	700 do.	80⅜
400 do.......b3.	80¼	2100 do.	80¼
1100 do.......s3.	80⅛	800 do.	80⅜
21 do.	79⅞	100 do.........c.	80⅜
1200 do.	80⅛	200 do.......s3.	80¼
300 do.......b3.	80⅛	50 Panama	113
100 do.......s10.	80	100 Toledo & Wab..c.	30⅝
700 do.	80⅛	300 do.	30⅝
500 do.......b3.	80⅛	400 do.	30¾
1700 do.......b3.	80¼	500 do.	30⅝
1300 Pacific Mail	46	300 do.......s3.	30½
200 do.	46⅛	300 do.	30½
400 do.......s3.	46	400 do.	30⅜
300 do.	46	100 do.......s3.	30¼
100 do.......b3.	46	300 do.	30¼
1500 Union Pacific.s3.	34⅜	1000 do.	30⅜
1000 do.	34⅜	300 do.........c.	30½
100 do.......s3.	34¼	100 do.	30½
100 do.	34¼	200 do.......b3.	30⅝
100 North-western.s3.	37¼	800 do.	30⅝
100 do.	37⅛	1400 do.	30½
100 do.	37⅜	100 do.	30⅜
150 N. Y. C. & Hud...	101	200 do.......b3.	30⅜
100 Erie Railway	30⅛	200 do.	30¼
1000 do.	30	100 Rock Island	97⅝
800 do.	29⅞	200 Ohio & Miss..b3.	28¼
300 do.	30	300 do.	28⅛
200 do.	29⅞	100 do.......b3.	28¼
100 do.........c.	29¾	62 Pac. R. of Mo.	36
400 do.......b3.	29⅞	400 C., C. & I. C.	9

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81....12.	118¾	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117½
12,000 do.	118⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81....12.	111¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	116⅜	5,000 U.S.5's,10-40. R......b.c.	111⅝
10,000 do......b.c.	116⅜		
6,400 U. S. 5-20 R., 65, n......b.c.	115¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss., '87s.	92½	900 L. S. & M. S..b. c.	80¼
2,400 Ohio 6s, '81	103	200 do.......b3.	80¼
3,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.	96½	500 do.......s3.	80
100,000 N. Y. 7s. B. reg.....b. c.	108½	700 do.	80
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.	101	400 do.	80¼
1,000 M. & E. 7s, '71.	97½	100 do.......b4.	80¼
1,000 C., P. & A. old.	101	300 do.	80⅛
1,000 Lake S. Div. bs.	96	100 do.......b3.	80⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, cp.	110	400 do.......s3.	80
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, reg.	109¾	100 do.	80⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st M..	88¼	400 do.	80¼
17,000 C. S. 1st, with Int. C.b.c.b3.	58	400 do.........c.	80¼
20 Bk. of Commerce.	117	100 do.......b2.	80¼
200 W. Un. Tel.b.c.b3.	80¼	400 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	100⅞
25 do.	80	100 Panama R...b. c.	113½
300 do.......s3.	80⅛	50 Un. Pac. R....b. c.	34¼
100 do.	80⅛	100 do.......s3.	34¼
500 do.......s3.	80	100 do.......s3.	34⅛
200 do.......b3.	80⅛	100 do.	34
1300 do.	80	300 do.......b3.	34⅛
200 do.......s3.	79⅞	800 do.	34⅛
600 do.	80	100 do.......b10.	34⅛
200 do.......b3.	80⅛	120 C. & P. R. Gd.b. c.	87⅜
40 Adams Ex...b. c.	110¼	300 do.	87⅛
500 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3.	45⅞	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c.	37⅛
100 do.	45⅞	100 do.	37¼
100 do.......s3.	45¾	200 do.	37⅛
1500 do.	45¾	10 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	54
400 do.......b3.	45¾	10 N. J. Central	104⅝
400 do.......3s.	45⅝	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3.	32⅞
200 do.	45⅝	100 do.	32¾
200 do.......3s.	45⅜	100 do.	32⅝
1200 do.	45⅜	100 do.......s3.	32¾
4800 do.	45¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	50½
100 do.......b3.	45⅜	5 N. Y., N. H. & H.	134
900 do.	45⅜	12 do.......b. c.	133¾
1300 do.	45½	40 D., L. & W.b.c.b3.	107½
200 do.......s3.	45⅜	200 do.	107¼
200 do.	45½	100 do.......s3.	107¼
30 American Ex.	61½	500 T., W. & W...b. c.	30¼
5 do......b. c.	61½	300 do.	30⅜
10 do.	61¼	100 do.......s3.	30¼
700 Erie Rail. b. c. s3.	29¾	100 do.......s3.	30⅛
200 do.	29¾	100 do.	30⅛
1000 do.	29⅞	100 do.........c.	30⅛
300 do.	29¾	100 do.	30¼
400 do.	29⅝	100 do.......b3.	30⅜
300 Chi. & R. I...b. c.	97¾	700 do.	30⅜
200 do.......s3.	97⅝	100 do.	30¼
100 do.......s4.	97½	200 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	12
50 do.	97⅝	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c.	28⅛
		700 do.......s3.	28
		100 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	8¾
		400 do.	8⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 Western Union...	80	300 Lake Shore	80⅛
20 do.	80¼	200 do.......s3.	80⅛
1000 do......s60.	79⅝	16 do.	80
100 do.......b3.	80	300 do.	80¼
500 do.	80	700 do.......s3.	80¼
200 Pacific Mail...b3.	45½	200 Union Pacific..s3.	34
800 do.	45⅜	1500 do.	34
100 do.......s5.	45⅜	100 do.......b3.	34⅛
200 do.	45½	100 do.......s3.	34
100 Erie Railway	29⅝	100 Toledo & Wab..s3.	30⅛
100 do.......b3.	29¾	50 do.	30¼
100 St. Paul......s3.	32⅝	400 do.	30⅜
100 North-west...s3.	37	800 do.	30¼
100 do.	37⅛	200 Boston, H. & E.	⅝
100 do.......b30.	37⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.	28⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......b. c.	117⅞	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	115¾		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, N., x-coup..b. c.	55	100 Erie R.......b. c.	29⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6s, O., x-coup..b. c.	55	200 do.	29¾
2,000 Tenn. 6s, New Series...b. c.	55	100 do.	29⅝
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st R..	110	100 do.......s3.	29½
3,000 M.&St.P.8s 1st La C. D..b.c.	83½	100 Pac. Mail..b. c.s3.	45⅜
3,000 C. Pac. G. Bs..	92½	100 do.......b3.	45½
5,000 U. Pacific 1st.	88¼	100 do.	45⅜
2,000 do......b. c.	88⅜	100 do.	45⅛
3,000 U. Pac. S. F.	73¾	600 do.	45
12,000 N. J. C. 1st, N.	108	500 do.......b3.	45
2,000 N. J. Cen. con.	105	1500 do.	44⅞
5,000 C. & N. W. C.	86	2400 do.	45
3,000 C. & N. W. C. C. Gold Bs..	81	200 do.......s3.	45
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	102½	400 L.S.&M.So.b.c.b3.	80¼
3,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st.	70½	1200 do.	80⅜
1,000 C. & Tol. S. F.	103	300 do.......b3.	80⅛
1,000 N.Y.& N.H.6s.	100	1000 do.	80
5 Fourth Nat. Bk..	97	1100 do.......s3.	79⅞
100 Atl. & P. Tel..b. c.	15½	200 Harlem......b. c.	128½
40 Adams Express..	112¼	100 Un. Pac...b. c.b3.	34
200 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.	101	400 do.	34
100 do.	100⅞	100 do.......b10.	34
300 do.	100¾	900 do.......s3.	33⅞
1500 West. U. T..b. c.	80	120 Ill. Cen......b. c.	91½
1000 do......s60.	79⅝	100 Chic.&N.W.b.c.s3	37⅛
100 do.......b3.	80	400 do.	37⅛
1400 do.	80	100 Ch. & R. I. b. c.s3.	97⅜
200 do.......s3.	79⅞	100 do.......s3.	97⅜
100 do......s60.	79⅝	600 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	32⅝
1600 do.	79⅞	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c.	30¼
2000 do......s60.	79½	300 do.......s3.	30⅛
900 do.......b3.	79⅞	1600 do.	30⅛
900 do.	79⅞	700 do.......s3.	30
		900 do.	30
		200 Del., Lack. & W.	107¼
		100 do.......b. c.	107⅜
		100 H. & St. Jo...b. c.	28¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Quicksilver	30	200 Erie Railway..b3.	29⅝
1200 Western Un..s3.	79¾	500 do.	29½
2600 do.	79¾	100 do.	29⅜
1100 do.......b3.	79¾	200 do.......s3.	29⅜
600 do......s60.	79⅜	100 do.	29½
100 do.	79¾	100 Illinois Cen...b3.	91½
200 do.......s3.	79⅝	500 Lake Shore	79⅞
400 Pacific Mail...s3.	44⅞	100 do.......s5.	79¾
100 do.	45	800 do.	79¾
100 do.	44⅞	300 do.......s3.	79¾
100 do.......b3.	44⅞	500 do......s60.	79⅝
400 do.......s3.	44¾	200 do.......b3.	79⅞
500 do.	44¾	100 do.	79¾
200 do.	44⅝	500 do......s60.	79⅝
300 do.	44½	100 do.......b3.	79⅞
200 do.	44⅝	1500 do.......s3.	79¾
500 do......b60.	44¾	200 do.	79⅞
800 do.	44¾	200 do.......b3.	79⅞
100 do.......b3.	44⅞	400 Union Pacific	33⅞
500 do.	44⅞	400 do.	34
900 do.	44¾	200 North-western.s3	37
400 do.......b3.	44⅞	200 Rock Island	97⅜
700 do.	44⅞	100 Tol. & Wab...s3.	29⅞
1100 Ohio & Miss	28	100 do......u r c.	29⅞
600 do.......b3.	28	600 do.	30
100 do.......s3.	28	200 do.	30
300 C., C. & I. C.	8⅞	300 Del., Lack. & W..	107⅜

MONDAY, Oct. 26—P. M.

The week opened with a dull prospect in the Wall Street markets, the business being insignificant and prices generally weak or declining in all branches of speculation. In the Stock Market prices, as compared with those of Saturday, are ¼@1¼ ⅌ cent. lower at the close, while the extreme decline from the highest point of the day ranged from ¼@1⅞, the latter instance being in Pacific Mail. Wabash was next in the downward line, with a loss of ⅞ ⅌ cent. The decline in Pacific Mail was mainly influenced by dispatches announcing that the company's new steamer City of Peking, en route to San Francisco, had disabled her screw by the loss of two blades, one of them having become detached two days out from New-York and the second on the twelfth day. She put into Rio Janeiro to repair damages, or rather to rig a new propeller, which, fortunately, she had on board, and would probably be detained ten or twelve days. London advices state that the rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3 11-16 ⅌ cent., or 5-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Money was being loaned at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, at 2 ⅌ cent. The Bank lost £24,000 bullion, withdrawn on balance to-day. The general markets were quiet and steady.

The Government began the payment of November interest, without rebate, at the Sub-Treasury to-day, and the large disbursements from this source, as well as November interest disbursements of private corporations during the present and next week, will add largely to the already easy condition of the Money market. The Gold speculation was equaled in dullness only by the dealings at the Stock Exchange. The premium price was 110 from opening to close, and the rates on Loans were 1@2@3 ⅌ cent. per annum, and free of interest and at 1-64 of 1 ⅌ cent. per diem for use. Government Bonds were steady on moderate request. The sales at the Exchange embraced Sixes, coupon, of 1881, at 118¾@118⅝; registered do., 117⅞; 5-20s, coupon, of 1865, new, 116⅜; registered do., 115¾; 5-20s, coupon, of 1867, at 117½; New Fives, registered, at 111¼; 5s, 10-40, registered, 111⅝.

Foreign Exchanges were heavy and lower. Sterling prime 60 days' bills closed at $4 84¼@$4 84½, and demand at $4 87½@$4 88, actual selling rates. Continentals were dull and steady at 94⅛@94¼ for Reichmarks, 95⅛ for Cables, and 515@512½ for prime Paris francs. Money continues easy, and there was a slight relaxation in rates consequent on the general dullness which pervaded all classes of speculation and investment. Call Loans were quoted at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. at the opening, and in the afternoon the rates were 2@3 ⅌ cent., with no business worthy of notice being transacted. Time Loans for 60 to 90 days, on the best grades of securities, ranged from 4½ to 5 ⅌ cent., and long-date paper 7½ ⅌ cent.

The transactions in Railway and Miscellaneous Securities at the Stock Exchange were marked by intense dullness, and the tendency of the market was weak and irregular. The total sales were 120,000 shares, the bulk of the dealings being in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Wabash, Erie, and Lake Shore. As compared with Saturday's final prices Erie opened with an advance of ¾ ⅌ cent., and the remainder of the active stocks ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., excepting Pacific Mail, which was ⅛ ⅌ cent. lower. There was little change in the positions before the First Board, but on the Call Wabash fell off ½ ⅌ cent. and Erie ¼. From that time, with the exception of a brief interval of steadiness about 1 o'clock, the course of the market was downward to the close. The decline which followed ranged on extremes from ¼ to 1⅝ ⅌ cent. The heaviest loss was in Pacific Mail, which fell from 46⅛ to 44½ on the reports of injury to the company's steamer City of Peking. Wabash dropped from 30¾ to 29⅞; Erie, 30⅛ to 29⅜; Western Union, 80¼ to 79½; Union Pacific, 34½ to 33⅞; Lake Shore, 80⅜ to 79¾, and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. In the final dealings there was the faintest show of a rally, when Pacific Mail improved ⅜ ⅌ cent., closing at 44⅞, and the other leading stocks ⅛ ⅌ cent. each. Investment Shares were quiet and steady, the transactions embracing Harlem at 128½, Panama at 112½, Delaware and Lackawanna at 107¼@107⅜, Pittsburg at 87⅜@87⅛, New-York, New-Haven and Hartford at 133¾@134, and Illinois Central, 91½. Adams Express also has latterly shown considerable strength, and closed at 112¼@113, with small lots sold at 110¼@110½. American Express sold at 61½@61¼. The Railway Mortgages are quiet and firm with but two or three exceptions. The leading dealings were in Canada Southern, first, with interest certificates at 58; Union Pacific first at 88¼@88⅜; New-Jersey Central first, new, 108; Chicago and North-western, Consols, 86; do. Gold Coupons, 81; New-York Central, first, coupon, 110; ditto, registered, 109¾@110. State Securities were fairly active, the feature of the dealings being a sale of $100,000 New-York State 7s, Bounty Loan, registered, at 108½; old and new Tennessee 6s, ex coupon, brought 55; Ohio 6s of 1881, 103, and Missouri 6s, Hannibal & St. Joseph issue, 1887, sold for 92½. The Assistant Treasurer paid on Government account $759,000 for interest on the public debt, and $1,400 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts were $375,000.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Saturday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Oct. 26.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	112¾	112⅝
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	113¼	113¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	117⅝	117½
American Gold	110	110
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84¾	$4 84½@$4 84¾
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅞	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	97½	97⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅛	44⅞
St. Paul Common	32⅝	32⅝
St. Paul Preferred	50¾	50½
Western Union	80	79⅝
Union Pacific	34⅜	34
Lake Shore	80¼	79⅞
Toledo and Wabash	30⅜	30
North-western Common	37¼	37
North-western Preferred	54	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅛	107⅜
New-Jersey Central	104⅛	104¼
Panama	113	113⅛
Erie	29⅜	29½
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	28
C., C. and Indiana Central	8¾	8⅞
Harlem	128½	128½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101	100¾	1,150
Harlem	128½	128½	200
Erie	30⅛	29⅜	7,800
Lake Shore	80⅜	79¾	19,316
Wabash	30¾	29⅞	15,150
North-western	37⅜	37	1,700
North-western Preferred	54	54	64
Rock Island	97¾	97⅜	1,150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅞	32⅝	1,100
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	50½	50½	100
Pittsburg	87⅜	87⅛	420
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅜	107¼	940
New-Jersey Central	104⅝	104⅝	40
Illinois Central	91½	91½	220
Union Pacific	34½	33⅞	8,450
Missouri Pacific	36	36	162
C., C. and Indiana Central	9	8⅞	1,200
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	12	12	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	28¾	28¾	200
Ohio and Mississippi	28¼	28	3,700
Boston, Hartford & Erie	⅝	⅝	200
Panama	113½	113	150
Western Union	80¼	79⅝	28,556
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	15½	15½	100
Pacific Mail	46⅛	44½	28,300
Quicksilver	30	30	100
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	134¾	134	17
Adams Express	112¼	110¼	80
American Express	61½	61¼	55
Total sales			120,924

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117⅝	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117⅝	118
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¾	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113¼	.....
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111½	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112¾	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116¼	116⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	117¾
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅝	111⅞
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅞	112⅛
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅛	111¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅝	112⅞
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92⅜	92¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83½	84

The day's speculations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$19,446,000
Gold balances	1,469,774
Currency balances	1,616,293

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$81,803,029
Currency balances	3,525,445
Gold exchanges	10,356,407
Gold balances	943,186

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for State Securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded	16	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J..	22½
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft. S..	10	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	21½
Ark. 7s, Mem.&L.R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	41
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	10	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., Ap. & Oct.	41
A. 7s,Miss.O.&R.Riv.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J.	29
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Ap. & Oct.	29
California 7s	111	N. C. F'ding Act,'66.	16
Connecticut 6s	103½	N. C. F'ding Act,'68.	16
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. new bs., J.&J.	12½
Illinois Coup. 6s,'77	101¼	N. C. new bs.,A.&O.	10
Illinois Coup. 6s,'79	101¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 1.	5
Illinois War Loan	101¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 2.	5
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. sp. tax, class 3.	5
Michigan 6s,'78-'79	103	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Michigan 6s,'83	103	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Michigan 7s,'90	104	Ohio 6s, '86	105
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100¼	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100¼	South Carolina 6s	20
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98½	S. C. 6s, J. & J	15
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97½	S. C. 6s, A. & O	15
Mo. 6s, due in '78	95½	S. C. Fund. Act '66	15
Mo. 6s, due in '79	95	S. C. Non-f'dable bs..	6
Mo. 6s, due in '80	95	Tennessee 6s, old	68
Fund.bds.due in 1894	92½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	54⅝
L. bds. due '81-91 inc.	94¼	Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	68
H. & St. J.'87	92	Tenn. 6s, n. bs.,ex C.	54
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108¼	Tenn. 6s, new series.	54½
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108½	Virginia 6s, old	35
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,'75	110	Va. 6s, new bds.,'66..	35
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,'77	110	Va. 6s, new bds.,'67..	35
N. Y. 6s, C. L.,'78	110	Va. 6s, Consol bds	52¾
N. Y. 6s, G'd R.,'87	111	Va. 6s, C. bds.,2d s.	41
N. Y. 6s, G'd C.,'87	111	Va. 6s, deferred bs	9¼
N. Y. 6s, G'd L.,'83	111		
N. Y. 6s, G'd L.,'91	113		
N. Y. 5s, G'd L.,'75	107		
N. Y. 5s, G'd L.,'76	107		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	148	Manhattan	150¼
American Exchange	110½	Mechanics	136
Central National	100	Mercantile	118½
Chatham	137	Metropolitan	107
Chemical	1,500	Nassau	124
Commerce	117	Ninth National	100
Corn Exchange	120	North America	93½
First National	200	Pacific	160
German American	85	Phenix	101
Hanover	106	Republic	104½
Irving	128	Shoe and Leather	154
Leather Man'f'rs	185	State of New-York	110

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs	105	Det., Mon. & T. bs..	98½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs	100½	Buff. & Erie n. bs	97½
Bos.,H. & Erie 1st	21¾	Buff. & S. L. 7s	100
Boston, H. & Erie g.	30	L. Shore Div. bds	96
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	49	L. Shore C. C. 1st	100½
Ches. & O. 6s, ex cp.	40	L. Shore C. R. 1st	98¼
Chi. & Alton 1st	110	L. Shore C. C. 2d	93
Chic. & Alt. Inc	98½	L. Shore C. R. 2d	93
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	83	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	100
C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st.	111	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	102½
Chic. R. I. & Pac	107	Mich. 1st 8s,'82 S. F.	109
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	107½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100⅛
Cen. R. of N. J. C. C.	104⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83	98¼
Am. D. & I. bds	97¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'87	98
M.& St.P.1st 8s P.D.	106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	94
M. & St. P. 7s G. R.D.	80	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub	94
M.&St.P.1st La.C.D.	83	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109¾
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D.	70	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	109¾
M.& St.P.1st,C. & M.	76	Hud.R.7s, 2d, S.F.'85.	106½
M. & St. P. 2d	65	Hud.R.7s, 3d,'75	102
Chi. & N. W. S. F	109½	Har. 1st 7s, coup	109½
Chic. & N. W. I. bs	97½	North Mo. 1st	80¼
Chic. & N. W. C. bs	85¼	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F	93¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	94	Ohio & Miss. Con	92
Chi. & N. W. c. g. bs.	81	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	75
Galena & Chic. Ext	102½	Cen. Pac. St. Aid bs.	101
Galena & Chi. 2d	101	West. Pac. bonds	83½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92	Union Pac. 1st bs	88¼
C.C.C. & I.1st 7s S.F.	105	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	86
Del., L. & W. 2d	103½	Union Pac. S. F	73½
Del.,Lack.& W.7s C.	107⅜	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Morris & E. 1st	109	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	69
Morris & E. 2d	102	Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	100½
Morris & E. bds. 1900.	90	P., F. W. & C. 1st	109
Morris & E. con	94	Clev. & P. C. S. F	101
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	97¼	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	102⅛
Erie 1st Extended	104½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	91
Erie 2d 7s, '79	98	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	70½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98¼	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	20
Long Dock bonds	100	St. L. & I. M. 2d	62½
D. & Sioux C. 1st	97½	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	88½
D. & S. C. Second D.	96	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72¼
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.	79½	Bell. & S. Ills. 1st 8s.	90
Ind., B. & W. 1st	43	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	102¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	75
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c.	106	T., P. & W., Cons. 7s.	50
Clev. & Tol. n. bs	97	Tol. & W. 1st St.L.D.	71
Clev., P. & A. o. bs	100	T. & W. Con. Conv.	55

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	101¾
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	129	129¼
Pennsylvania	54⅜	54½
Reading	53¾	53⅞
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	42⅞
Philadelphia and Erie	14	14⅛
Northern Central	30½	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	46⅞	47
Lehigh Gold Loan	98½	98¾

The interest due Nov. 1 on bonds of the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City.

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, for the week ending Oct. 21, were $123,500, against $98,920 for the corresponding week of 1873.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
No. 94 Broadway,
purchases, sells, and exchanges all issues of UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES, TEN-FORTIES, SIXES OF 1881, and the new FIVE PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN at current market rates, free of commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce to-day have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	20	B. E. Peas, bags	144
Broom-corn, bales	18	Beef, pkgs	150
Beans, bbls	531	Pork, pkgs	600
Cotton, bales	8,007	Cut-meats, pkgs	375
C. S. Oil, bbls	200	Lard, pkgs	1,150
Eggs, bbls	987	Butter, pkgs	4,648
Dried Fruits, pkgs	102	Cheese, pkgs	9,736
Flour, bbls	22,369	Pea-nuts, bags	188
Wheat, bushels	214,952	Sugar, bbls	83
Corn, bushels	22,800	Skins, bales	3
Oats, bushels	155,327	Sumac, bags	140
Malt, bushels	15,000	Starch, pkgs	1,025
Barley, bushels	39,377	Spelter, slabs	600
Grass-seed, bags	164	Rice, bbls	396
Moss, bales	309	Tallow, pkgs	22
Hides, No	1,427	Tobacco, hhds	433
Hides, bdls	154	Tobacco, pkgs	1,095
Leather, sides	7,609	Wool, bales	41
Molasses, bbls	149	Whisky, bbls	746
Lead, pigs	537		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Greece, for London—125 cases Borax 217 cases Sewing-machines, 54,892 bushels Wheat 3,791 bxs. Cheese, 50 tcs. Pork, 79 bbls. Oil-cake, 4,192 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Corn, 27 bxs. Vises, 200 pkgs. Leather, 200 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 41 pkgs. Machinery, 100 bxs. Logwood, 70 bxs. Flavine, 100 pkgs. Can Goods, 300 bxs. Maizena, 68 casks Sperm Oil, 197 bales Hops, 70 bales Hair, 253 cases Tobacco, 42 tcs. Tobacco, 436 bales Furs, 75 tcs. Beef, 45 bbls. Pork, 15 pkgs. Bees-wax, 45 bbls. Apples, 19 bales Hemp, 48 cases Lumber, 20 cases Paper, 3,600 Staves.

By the bark Cort Adler, for London, 2,405 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Carlton, for Havana, 15,070 cases Crude Petroleum, 200 carboys Acid, 1 box Machinery.

By the bark Rebecca, for Liverpool, 33,372 bushels Corn, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 2,000 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Urban, for Liverpool, 38,691 bushels Corn.

By the bark L'Invidia, for Gibraltar, 400 hhds. Tobacco, 4 cases Tobacco.

By the brig Rosella Smith, for Amsterdam, 3,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner W. E. Beebe, for Port Spain, 6,000 Shooks.

By the steamer City of Tokio, for Aspinwall, 43 cases Carbines, 80 cases Rifles.

ASHES—Are nominally steady with Pots quoted at $6 50, and Pearls at $9 ⅌ 100 lbs., on, however, a very light movement.

BEES-WAX—Has been selling rather more freely, on the basis of 30c.@31c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been in better demand, and held with much more confidence. Stock afloat has been quoted thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $4 75@$5 50; Up River, $4 75@$6; Haverstraw, $6@$8 25; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ⅌ thousand.

COFFEE—Rio has been scarce, and held with decided confidence, with a fair demand noted for supplies. Sales have been reported to-day of 1,500 bags, by the Halley, and 999 bags, by the South America, here, within our range, leaving no stock in first hands in this market. A sale of 3,000 bags, by the Lapwing, at Baltimore, has also been reported at a full price. The week's receipts at New-York have been 13,115 bags; sales, 17,615 bags. The stock of Rio in first hands at the outports is 33,075 bags, including 6,075 bags at Baltimore, 5,000 bags at Hampton Roads, 6,000 bags at Charleston, 4,500 bags at Savannah, 1,000 bags at Mobile, 5,000 bags at New-Orleans, and 5,500 bags at Galveston. Other kinds have been in fair request and quoted strong in price; 250 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@21¼c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 16½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 16½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18c.; Curacoa, 16½c.@18½c.; and Jamaica, 16c.@18c., gold, ⅌ ℔....Saturday's report—crowded out this morning—was substantially as follows: "Rio firm but quiet, in view of the light stock in first hands; 3,000 bags by the Halley are now announced as finally closed out on private terms. Maracaibo has been in unusually active request at some improvement in prices; 6,256 bags, by various arrivals, sold from first hands, and 3,471 bags from second hands within the range of 17¼c.@19½c., gold, ⅌ ℔. Other kinds in moderate demand at full previous quotations."

COTTON—There has been a very moderate movement reported for early delivery at about previous quotations. The purchases have been mostly on export account. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,230 bales, (of which 607 bales were placed on Saturday evening,) including 858 bales to shippers, 272 bales to spinners, and 100 bales to speculators. Of the sales 592 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅜c. ⅌ ℔....A moderately active business has been reported for forward delivery, opening at a slight improvement in values, but closing barely steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 19,500 bales, of which 8,800 bales were on Saturday evening, and 10,700 bales to-day, with 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; November, 14 11-16c.; December, 14⅞c.@14 29-32c.; January, 15 5-32c.; February, 15⅜c.@15 25-32c.; March, 15 7-16c.@15 15-32c.; April, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; May, 16⅜c., and June, 16⅝c. ⅌ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day have been 8,007 bales, including 1,338 bales from Norfolk, 1,956 bales from Charleston, 3,978 bales from New-Orleans, and 737 bales by railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 34,163 bales, and thus far this week 52,571 bales, against 43,757 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 557,341 bales, against 415,264 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 12,096 bales; to the Continent, 988 bales; stock in New-York, 64,373 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 338,280 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅝	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been generally quiet, with prices quoted, in the main, about steady. Shellac, firmer.

DYE-WOODS—Have been offered with reserve, and have been in demand, prices of the leading kinds ruling strong. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 50@$23, currency; Jamaica do., $23, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $175, gold, ⅌ ton.

EGGS—Have been in fair request, within the range of from 21c.@28c. for ordinary to very fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 23c.@26c. for good to choice.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in quite moderate request and without important alterations as to values.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quiet since our last, and prices have been quoted weak and drooping, holders offering supplies with more urgency. The demand from shippers has been comparatively limited, checked, in part, by the scarcity of freight room for prompt use. The main business in shipping Extras has been in City Mill product. The sales since our last have been 13,900 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4, chiefly $3 65@$3 90; Sour Flour at $4 10@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 65, chiefly at $4@$4 25 for poor to fair, and $4 35@$4 50 for fair to very good; inferior to very good Extra State $4 85@$5 20, mainly at $4 95@$5 15; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$6, mostly at $5 25@$5 55; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 80@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 15; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 10@$6; Western Trade and family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 20@$6 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and White Wheat Stock, $5 25@$7 50; Western White do. Extras, $5 50@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$7 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 50, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 4,700 bbls. shipping stock within our range, mainly City Mill product....Southern Flour has been in more request at the ruling figures, partly for South America. Holders have been meeting the demand quite promptly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$8 50 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 50@$8 25 for ordinary to choice Family Extras. Included in the sales were 500 bbls. Extra, for South America, at $6 75. Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately active within the range of $4 10@$4 35 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 35 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in good demand, within the previous range of from $4 30@$4 90 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5@$5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 1,450 bbls., including 300 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 90....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been dull and heavy at $1 55@$1 95 ⅌ 100 lbs....Oatmeal has been quiet, within the range of $7 25@$8 75 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in less demand, within the reduced range of $3 25@$3 85 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has declined 1c.@2c. a bushel on a more urgent offering of stock, particularly of the lower grades, without leading to much activity, the export demand having been comparatively moderate. Winter Wheat has been in fair request, especially the finer qualities of Amber and White Western, which have been quoted strong and buoyant as to values, on a limited offering of strictly prime to choice samples, which have been wanted for shipment. Sales have been reported, since our last of 147,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 09 for fair to choice new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 08 for prime, afloat; $1 07 for prime do., in store, which was about the asking rate for stored stock, at the close; $1 03@$1 04 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly $1 03½@$1 04 for boat-loads; $1 04@$1 05½ for new No. 2 North-west Spring, from cars and afloat, closing at about $1 05, afloat; $1@$1 02 for No. 3 Spring; $1 09@$1 15 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 14@$1 21 for No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1@$1 19 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 25@$1 37 for ordinary to Extra choice White Western, mainly at $1 37 for Extra choice Michigan afloat, for export, and $1 27@$1 30 for about fair to very good Western; $1 35½ for extra do., to arrive soon; $1 20@$1 25 for ordinary to very choice Amber Winter; $1 14@$1 20 for ordinary to choice Red do....Corn has been more actively sought after, partly on export account, and has been quoted ½c.@1c. a bushel higher, closing firmly at the improvement on lighter offerings. The business has been almost wholly in old Mixed Western. New arriving moderately, and not in much favor with purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels at 87c.@87¾c. for sound old Mixed Western, afloat, closing firmly at 87¾c. for prime samples; 87c. for do. in store, 80c.@82c. for old and new Mixed Western, and 75c.@80c. for new Mixed do., car stock....Rye heavy and lower; Canada quoted at 95c.@97c. in bond; a boat load was reported as sold a few days since at 95c. ⅌ bushel....Barley quoted firmer on prime samples, especially of Canada West, which latter has been in most favor with buyers; 29,000 bushels prime Canada West sold on the basis of $1 42, with up to $1 45 asked for choice; 2,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 20 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt has been in some request, with sales reported of 4,500 bushels Western at $1 32, cash and time; and a carload of Canada at $1 60 ⅌ bushel....Oats have been again quoted lower on a restricted business, the local trade inquiry having been limited. Sales have been reported of 41,500 bushels at 55c.@58c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 58c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 56c.@57c. for average car stock; 56c.@59c. for White Western, the latter rate for choice....Buckwheat dull and lower; State selling, in lots, at 85c.@87c....Feed in less demand within the range of $20@$32 ⅌ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 2,819,059 bushels Wheat, 1,900,889 bushels Corn, 13,534 bushels Rye, 29,584 bushels Barley, 110,086 bushels Malt, 510,884 bushels Oats, and 1,603 bushels Peas. These figures show a further considerable increase in the aggregates of Wheat and Oats, and some reduction in that of Corn and Malt in store.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874, Oct. 26.	1874, Oct. 19.	1833, Oct. 27.
Wheat, bushels	2,819,059	2,431,247	1,306,879
Corn, bushels	1,900,889	2,109,679	2,906,672
Oats, bushels	510,884	482,762	379,465
Barley, bushels	29,584	29,584	33,845
Rye, bushels	13,534	12,534	31,144
Peas, bushels	1,603	320	2,333
Malt, bushels	110,086	110,793	91,641
G'd Totals, bushels	5,385,639	5,177,905	4,751,980

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally slow of sale, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 12¾c.@13c.

HAY AND STRAW—The market has been generally quoted easier for Bale Hay, which has been in fair supply and moderate request, including shipping grades at 55c.@65c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05. Clover, 50c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c. A very moderate inquiry prevails for Straw, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat, 45c.@55c.; and Wheat, 40c.@45c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been a very limited inquiry noted for supplies, though buyers have had the advantage as to values. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 7¾c.@8¾c.; Sisal, 5¼c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been less active and rather weak as to price, though the offerings have been reduced by the sales for distribution during the week, which have been considerably in excess of the receipts from all sources. The week's receipts have been 31,365 Hides; sales, 69,680 Hides, and 150 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Richard & Anderson, 3,925 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 to 28 lbs., at 26c.@26½c., gold, 2 to 5 months, usual selection; 1,955 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 22 to 26 lbs., on private terms; 1,725 Dry Entre Rios, 21½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 60 days; 2,140 Dry Corrientes, 22½ lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, 8,780 Dry Montevideo, 22 lbs., at 25¾c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 4,610 Dry Montevideo, seconds from Europe, 22¼ lbs., at 22¼c., gold, 4 months; 2,980 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, and Montevideo Kips, 10 to 11 lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 to 90 days, usual selection; 6,715 Dry Rio Grande Ox and Cow, part to arrive, 20 lbs.; 2,355 Dry California, to arrive, 22½ to 24 lbs., on private terms; 11,963 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., at 21c.@22½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,460 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,060 Matamoros, 23 to 24 lbs., at 22½c., gold, 60 to 90 days, selected; 3,895 Dry Mexican, 22 to 27 lbs., on private terms; 5,565 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 17 to 22 lbs.; 3,200 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 to 11 lbs.; 1,100 Dry and Salted Madagascar, 17 lbs.; 870 Wet-salted Sisal, 40 lbs.; 1,335 Wet-salted Texas, 60 to 65 lbs.; 1,245 Country Slaughter, 45 to 50 lbs., on private terms; 2,900 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 11¼c.@11½c., currency; 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms. And to-day, 600 Mexican Kips and 200 Bogota, on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning was 161,390 Hides and 1,249 bales do., against 161,900 Hides and 624 bales do. same time last year.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for Laths, on the basis of $1 50 for Eastern, ⅌ thousand. Lime has been offered more freely and has been quoted weak on a restricted trade, with common Rockland quoted at $1, and Lump at $1 50, afloat; State at 90c.@$1 25 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $4 40@$4 50; Roman, $4 25@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 25, for home use and shipment, ⅌ bbl. Business in Lumber has been generally slow and unsatisfactory, with prices quoted weak and irregular. Eastern Spruce quoted at $16@$19 for lots to order, and $13@$16 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $22@$30; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, 5c.@25c. ⅌ superficial foot. The offerings of Spruce have been quite liberal. Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress. The Department of Docks has contracted for 7,000 bbls. Portland Cement at $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—No business has been reported in invoices. No further arrivals of foreign have been reported. Grocery goods are in very moderate supply. Refining stock very scarce. Of old crop New-Orleans, light sales have been reported within our range. Of new crop New-Orleans, 149 bbls. have been received by steamer, samples of which have not yet been offered on the market. The nominal asking price is 90c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (nominally,) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. at 44c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@70c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 65c.@73c., the latter for choice.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull and weak; Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 30@$2 35; 500 bbls. good Strained sold at $2 35; 100 bbls. Pale at $4 75@$5 per 280 lbs....Tar, very quiet at $2 50@$2 75; City Pitch at $2 62½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quite dull and nominal at 36c. ⅌ gallon for merchantable.

OIL-CAKE—The main call has been for Western, for export, on the basis of $47, currency; City dull at $44, gold. The week's receipts have been 8,984 pkgs.; exports, 5,766 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive at 5⅜c. in bulk, and 8¾c. in shipping order....Refined in quite limited request, with early deliveries quoted here at 11⅞c.@12c., and at Philadelphia at 11½c.@11⅝c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 5,000 bbls., prompt delivery, at Philadelphia, at 11½c. ⅌ gallon....Refined, in cases, in some demand, and quoted at 17¼c.@17½c....Naphtha dull at 9c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—The feature of the Pork market has been the improved demand for Western Mess, in a jobbing way, to meet the wants of consumers and shippers at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 650 bbls. at $19 37½@$19 50, chiefly at $19 50 ⅌ bbl. Other kinds dull; extra Prime nominally quoted at $17 62½ ⅌ bbl....There has not been call for forward delivery, the firmer claims of holders checking business; 250 bbls. Western Mess, October option, sold at $19 25, which rate was bid at the close, with up to $19 37½@$19 50 asked; and 250 bbls. do., old or new, November option, at $19....Dressed Hogs have declined to 7⅝c.@8c. for City, on a moderate inquiry....A fair business has been reported in Cut-meats at rather easier figures; sales embrace 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12⅝c.; 35,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on the basis of 10¼c. for 12 lbs. to 13 lbs. averages; 3,000 Pickled Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 1,200 Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.@10¼c.; 2,500 Pickled Hams at 11c.@11¼c.; 6,200 Smoked Hams at 13c.@13½c....Bacon has been in fair request at steady prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 240 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c., and for forward delivery, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January, at 9⅝c. ⅌ ℔.... The Lard market has been very quiet throughout to-day, opening with some show of increasing firmness, but closing rather weak. The inquiry from all sources has been limited. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 240 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c.; 160 tcs. City Steam at 13½c.; 40 tcs. No. 1 City at 13c.; and small lots of Refined at 13c. And for forward delivery, no important dealings were reported. November options on Western Steam quoted at 12 3-16c.@12 5-16c.; seller the remainder of the year, 11⅞c.; seller six months, 11¾c.@11 13-16c.; seller December, 11⅞c.; seller February, 11⅞c....Beef has been selling in job lots to a limited extent at unchanged figures. We quote New at $13@$14 for extra Mess, and $11@$12 for plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been in some demand and quoted at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $20@$20 50 for Summer-cured Western. Sales 25 bbls. ....Butter has been moderately sought after at steady prices for the better qualities. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@40c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 19c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@36c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been in moderate demand on the basis of previous quotations. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16¼c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

SALT—A moderately active inquiry prevails for the leading kinds at steady rates. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 35c.@40c.; St. Martin, 35@40c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5½c., gold, free.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been quite moderately sought after on the basis of our quotations. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12@$1 14; Cassia, 24c.@25½c.; Cloves at 41c.@44c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@22c.; White Pepper at 27½c.@28c.; Pimento at 12c.@12½c.; Ginger, 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw is quite limited, yet holders show firmness and do not urge supplies on the market. Sales to-day embrace only 3,100 bags Pernambuco at 8⅛c., and 110 pkgs. Mexican reported at 8⅞c. ⅌ ℔. We quote: Fair Refining, 8¼c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8⅞; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9⅞c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8¼c.; Molasses Sugars at 7½c.@8⅛c.; Melado, 5¼c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are in quite moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11¼c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10c.@10½c.; and Yellow at 8⅞c.@9⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—The market is firm on restricted offerings of stock, but is quiet; 35,000 lbs. fair to very good sold at 8½c.@8¾c., with prime to choice quoted at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c., some sellers claiming a shade higher figures. ....Stearine is quiet, but held more firmly; 30 tcs. prime City sold at 15¼c.

WHISKY—Has been moderately active, but quoted lower, closing dull. Sales, 400 bbls., at $1 01½, and 100 bbls. at $1 01, which was the closing quotation.

FREIGHTS—The market is less active to-day. Berth freights are comparatively quiet for British ports, owing partly to the limited supply of room available for prompt use. The offerings are mostly of Cotton, Grain, and Provisions, particularly of Cotton, Bacon, and Lard. The Liverpool steam lines are claiming higher rates on Provisions, checking business. For Continental ports increased offerings are noted, chiefly of Cotton and Lard, in great part for forward shipment, with rates quoted generally much stronger than the figures current a week or two ago....The chartering movement has been light to-day. Grain tonnage has been in request, but the bids have not been satisfactory, and negotiations have been making slow progress. Some demand has been noted for vessels for the Cotton, Tobacco, Petroleum, and Stave trades, but not of a very encouraging nature....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 900 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ⅌ ℔., and, by steam, 450 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; 550 pkgs. Provisions at market rates, with 30s.@35s., quoted as the current asking figures, ⅌ ton; and on Grain, 6½d.@7d. ⅌ bushel....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 50 bbls. Apples, 50 bales Hops, 50 bbls. Pork, and 3,500 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 350 bxs. Bacon at 25s. ⅌ ton; and 300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Gloucester, a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, with Timber, from Chesapeake Bay, reported at 42s. 6d.... For Cork and orders, a British ship, 1,572 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and a British bark, 697 tons, with do. from do., at 60s. ....For an Irish port direct, a bark, with about 2,600 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 500 tcs. Lard, early shipment, at 20s.; 1,500 tcs. do., first half of November shipment, at 30s. ⅌ ton; 300 hhds. Tobacco at 30s., and 400 cases do. at 25s....For Rotterdam, a German bark, 301 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms. The Swedish bark, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. for Rotterdam, gives options of Havre or Antwerp, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. for Refined, and at 3d. ⅌ bbl. additional for Crude....For Havre, a schooner, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1¼c. ⅌ ℔....For Hamburg, a schooner, 225 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, at 15-32d. ⅌ ℔....For Lisbon, a German bark, 330 tons, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 13¾c. ⅌ bushel....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 444 tons, with Tobacco, in cases, at 7s. 9d. to the Mediterranean....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, (two voyages,) at $5, $4 50, and $3 25, and a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, (out only,) at $10....For Rio Janeiro, by steam, 20 tons Merchandise, at 25c. ⅌ cubic foot; also an American brig, 417 tons, with Flour, for Baltimore, on private terms....For San Francisco, a ship, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $9 ⅌ ton....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $10; another, with do., from Richmond, Me., at $3; another, with Stone, from Cape Anne, at $1 50; and another, with Coal, from Richmond, Va., at $1 75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1874.

The declining rates of the latter days of this past week culminated in a complete break in the Live Stock Market on yesterday forenoon, which was not retrieved to-day, trade being both smaller and slower. The quality of the herds on sale was from poor to fair, with a few choice top quality Steers; these latter were in brisk demand from 12c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔.; general sales from 6c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. on both days; weights 4¾ cwt. to 9½ cwt. on 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. net. Three Milch Cows were sold at $70@$77 50 ⅌ head. Veals slow from 7c.@10c. ⅌ ℔. gross. Calves also slow at 5c.@6c. ⅌ ℔., and from $6@$8 ⅌ head. There was scarcely any trade in Sheep and Lambs. Sheep sold from 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs from 6½c.@7⅞c. ⅌ ℔....Live Hogs sold at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; selected Pigs at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; City-dressed Hogs opened weak from 8c.@8⅛c. ⅌ ℔., and fell early in the day to 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—Siegel & Meyers sold for selves 63 Cherokee Steers at 7c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; 40 poor Missouri Steers at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 177 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. C. J. Fagan held on sale for G. Bright 52 Illinois Steers. Williams & Weatheimer sold for H. C. Hunt 90 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ to 7¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold for Rankin & Co. 106 Texan Steers at 6c. ⅌ ℔., weight 4½ cwt.; 147 common Illinois Steers, from 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for D. Thompson, 80 Texan Steers at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; for Crebel & Co., 32 common Indiana Steers, at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔. weights from 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; 160 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 89 Illinois Steers, and 16 Cherokee Steers; held on sale for Reynolds & Co. 83 Texan Steers and 17 Missouri Steers; for self 94 Ohio Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold for Haas, & Co. 36 Texan Steers at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. T. Gillis sold for Bateman & Co. 53 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale for self 65 choice Illinois Steers, weight 9½ cwt. T. Wheeler held on sale 95 Illinois Steers. T. C. Eastman sold for self 132 Cherokee Steers, at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; 102 poor and coarse Illinois Steers, from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 84 common Illinois Steers, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 98 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., with a few tops at 13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Hayes & Co., 53 poor Colorado Steers, at 8½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 31 poor Indiana Steers, at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., and $1 on ⅌ head., weight 6¾ cwt.; 28 common Indiana Steers, at 10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Held on sale, 15 Indiana Steers. Held on sale for M. Fay, 114 Illinois Cattle, mixed, Cows, Heifers, and Steers; for Bell & Ellis, 81 Illinois Steers; for J. H. Fought, 80 Indiana Steers; sold for Whitcher & Hulls 49 poor Indiana Steers, at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., strong. Wollerton & Vail sold for selves 83 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 49 good Illinois Steers and 12 Indiana Oxen. The herds forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: F. Samuels sold 70 mixed Illinois and Cherokee Steers from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; M. Lauterbach sold 44 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; D. Waixel sold 32 poor Illinois Steers at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 106 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 120 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 167 choice Kentucky Steers at 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for Woodford & Co., 102 poor Virginia Steers, from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt., strong; for L. Meyers, 64 Virginia Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 7 to 7¼ cwt.; for Moses & Clemens, 35 Kentucky Cattle, mixed, Cows, Steers, and Heifers, at 8c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5 cwt.; for Sadler, Havens & Co., 51 Indiana Steers on sale for selves; 112 Texan Steers on sale; for Holmes & Co., 106 Indiana Steers. B. Westheimer sold for Willier & Fox, 37 Ohio Steers, from poor to common, from 8c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Westheimer & Williams sold for selves, 49 common Virginia Steers, at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt., scant, with $30 off the lot. A. H. Moorehouse sold for M. B. Doty, 21 poor Michigan Steers at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 56 poor Ohio Steers from 7½c.@9c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6¼ cwt. Bray & Fitch held on sale 62 good Ohio Steers. C. Kahn had on sale, and only partly sold, 204 Kentucky Steers for Khan & Furst; 125 Kentucky and Indiana Steers and Oxen for Khan & Baker; 33 Indiana Steers for Stern & Baker; for Stiefelt, 18 Indiana Steers; 35 Indiana Steers for B. Baker. Coney & McPherson sold for S. Brown 124 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. C. Bourne 35 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 25 choice Kentucky Steers from 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; for J. White 30 Pennsylvania Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for L. Schomberg, 52 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6½ to 7 cwt.; 34 generally fair Indiana Steers, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale for L. Meyers, 65 Virginia Steers; for S. Adams, 34 Kentucky Steers; for J. Barnheiser, 32 Kentucky Steers; for Greaves & Schockency, 20 Kentucky Steers; for B. Mairus, 15 Ohio Steers; for Mairus & Duffy, 16 Illinois Steers. The herds forwarded by Morris Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: D. Waixel sold 103 Texan Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 34 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 130 poor Colorado Steers at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold 110 poor Colorado Steers at 8c., scant, ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; Toffey & Sons sold 129 poor Colorado Steers, at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; held on sale 52 Colorado Steers. M. Lauterbach held on sale 136 Missouri Steers. F. Samuels 152 Colorado Steers; 32 Iowa Steers. M. Goldschmidt, 94 Illinois Steers. J. N. Pidcock sold 227 Sheep, weight 16,300 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 201 Sheep, weight 15,920 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 337 Sheep, weight 31,820 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 573 Sheep, weight 52,680 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 171 Sheep, weight 11,830 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 17 Lambs, weight 1,640 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔., all being Kentucky stock; 210 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 12,010 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔. C. Khan sold 788 Kentucky Sheep, weight 69,370 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 204 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,140 lbs., at 4¾c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 14 Calves at $10 ⅌ head and $2 on the lot; 65 Sheep, weight 6,320 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 192 Sheep, weight 16,710 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ ℔.; 155 Lambs, weight 9,830 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 154 Sheep, weight 14,280 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 20 Sheep, weight 1,980 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 29 Sheep, weight 3,160 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 100 Sheep, weight 2,840 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 40 Sheep, weight 2,980 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 227 Sheep, weight 17,420 lbs., at 4⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 107 Lambs, weight 7,630 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 79 Lambs, weight 5,660 lbs., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 182 Lambs, weight 13,140 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 73 Lambs, weight 5,100 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ ℔. S. P. Appleman sold 216 Ohio Sheep, weight 70 lbs., at 4¼c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 4 grass Calves, weight 1,610 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 1 grass Calf, weight 340 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 9 Veals, weight 1,650 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 5 Veals, weight 640 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 10 Veals, weight 1,810 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.; 7 Calves for $500; 2 Calves for $26; 269 Sheep, weight 23,980 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 64 Sheep, weight 5,890 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 169 Sheep, weight 19,630 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 23 Sheep, weight 3,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 192 Lambs, weight 12,105 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 188 Lambs, weight 13,570 lbs., at $7 30 ⅌ cwt.; 165 Lambs, weight 11,870 lbs., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 204 Lambs, weight 14,700 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 153 Lambs, weight 11,410 lbs., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Also, sold for week ending Oct. 24, 1874, 9,826 Sheep and Lambs for $45,841 75; average ⅌ head, $4 87; 454 Veals and Calves for $4,453 68; average ⅌ head, $9 81.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Oct. 26, 1874—5,259 head of horned Cattle, 14 Cows, 464 Veals and Calves, 187 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending, Oct. 24, 1874—16,229 Sheep and Lambs, 18 Cows, 36 Bulls, 352 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at same yards—6,942 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 143 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Oct. 24, 1874—31,422 Hogs, 134 Calves, 5,370 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 5,677 Hogs, 632 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove—2,665 head of horned Cattle, and 115 of same transferred from Weehawken Yards; 2,269 Sheep and Lambs, 6,503 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cattle dull and weak; Texan Cows, $2 70@$3; Corn-fed Texan Steers, $4 20@$4 40; good to choice natives, $5 50@$6 12½; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,600 head. Hogs moderately active; prices steady; common to choice, $5@$6 25; receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head. Sheep quiet and steady at $2 50@$4 50; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 600 head.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

64—Averill vs. Webster.
87—Phelan vs. Collender.
108—Goodheart, Jr., vs. Goodheart.
111—Price vs. Price.
118—Weed S. M. Co. vs. Jacobus.
123—Watson vs. Church.
127—Matter of Foley.
131—Smith vs. N. Y. & H. & R. R. R. Co.
153—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.
154—Same vs. Same.
175—Odell vs. Cotton.
182—Hunt vs. Chapman.
183—Brookman, &c., vs. Armstrong.
201—Lockwood vs. Mutual Benefit Ins. Co.
218—Smith vs. Doulon, &c.
249—Foster vs. Hansen et al.
256—Matter of Gowdy.
265—Beich, &c., vs. Cohn.
266—Otto, Trustee, vs. Hughes, &c.
267—Elias vs. Elias.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Lawrence, JJ.

Nos.
129—Conway, &c., vs. The People, &c.
130—Lenahan, &c., vs. The People, &c.
131—Charlick et al., &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
149—Excel Pet. Co. vs. Lacey, Extrx., et al.
150—Same vs. Same.
156—People ex rel. Alexander vs. Alexander.
7—Board of Com. of Pilots vs. Spofford et al.
8—Same vs. Same.
74—Panama Railroad Co. vs. Robinson.
96—Bray vs. Pollion et al.
163—— vs. ——.
80—Roberts vs. Hill.
132—People ex rel. Schneider vs. Hartman.

Nos.
147—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen, Jr.
193—Saltonstall vs. Lord.
196—Clark vs. Donaldson.
87—Romain et al. vs. Garth, Extr., et al.
88—Same vs. Same.
72—Penfield vs. James et al.
73—Same vs. Same.
141—Gilman vs. Redington.
143—McClellan et al., &c., vs. Reddington.
145—Gilman vs. Gilman et al.
154—Same vs. Same.
103—Powers vs. Trenor.
95—In the matter &c., Schell, Trustee, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
3654—McCabe vs. The Mayor.
2616—Stewart et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
2140—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
2126—Field et al. vs. Pollock et al.
3054—Danutt vs. The Mayor.
3864—Fallon vs. The Mayor.
912—Schneider vs. Goold.
2280—Continental National Bank vs. Adams.
1440—Sturgis, Administrator, vs. Virginia Steam-ship Co.
2674—S. R. National Bank of M. vs. Williams.
2690—Hendricks vs. Hopkins, impleaded.
2704—Fitzgerald, Administrator, vs. National Steam-ship Co.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff.

Nos.
1518—Piazza vs. Hubbard.
2300—Man vs. Conklin.
2328—Leslie vs. Heath et al.
2350—Morgan vs. Smith et al.
2712—Carter vs. Norfolk and L. Manufacturing Company.
2714—Clingman vs. Stern.
2718—Phelan et al., &c., vs. Collendar.
2720—Herman et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
2722—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
2728—Morrell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2730—Tilt et al. vs. Koppel.
2734—Baldwin et al. vs. Briggs.
2740—Phelan et al. vs. Collendar.
——The People of the State of New-York vs. De Camp et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
317—Hanck vs. Craighead et al., Executors.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor.
1751—Ganong vs. *Tribune* Association.
2481—Nelson et al. vs. Odiorne.
1983—Marshall vs. Am. Cor. Iron Co.
3039—Gelepke vs. Quintell.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
1950—Watson vs. Dimock.
3435—Hojer vs. The Mayor.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.
2217—Urbahn vs. Braach et al.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor.
1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1465—Bates et al. vs. Barber et al.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
483—The Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2049½—Gregory vs. Dinkilspiel et al.
1651—Allis vs. Phillipsburg Mfg. Co.
1875—Berge vs. Young.
1895—Dummer vs. King.
1903—Phelps vs. Middleton et al.
269—Despres et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1137—Schuyler vs. Stevens.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
287—Hall vs. Durling.
739—Carrington vs. Ward.
695—Clark vs. Flanagan, et al.
689—Glatz vs. Schull.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
771—Tredwell vs. Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company.
805—Crnler vs. Howard.

Nos.
807—Tilden, et al., vs. Patterson.
809—Devlin vs. Howe, et al.
811—Nichol, et al., vs. Fryer, et al.
813—American Cotton Waste Company vs. Keaso, et al.
817—Reimun vs. Levy.
819—Winston vs. English.
821—Fiske vs. Allen.
823—Durzap, Administrator, vs. Hoff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
382½—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg Insurance Co.
1156—May vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
865—Clare vs. National City Bank.
744—Leavitt vs. Mallory et al.
720—Turner vs. Mumford.
626—Blanchard vs. Brigham.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1122—Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

Nos.
972—Haswell vs. Courseen.
38—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
642½—Stevens vs. Coleman et al.
424—Hilsembeck et al. vs. Gonser.
582—Urbach vs. Doughaday.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on, 27—Johnson vs. Judkins.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
1167—Fowle vs. Little et al.
712—Condit vs. Warren.
1192—Gardner vs. O'Reilly.
1171—Weed, Administrator, &c., vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1173—Koehnke vs. Ress.
1253—Beumont vs. Kempton.
1068—Moeller et al. vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
1207—Lawrence et al. vs. Marsh.
2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor.
770—Jobes vs. N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.
1111—Donnelly vs. Hall.
1214—Cogswell vs. Walsh.
1104—Weber vs. The Turn Verein, New-York.

Nos.
1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
1088—Murray vs. Walsh et al.
1148—Dillebar vs. Buckman.
1107—Moore vs. Day.
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.
1432—Pacific Bank vs. Gershon.
2092—Bischoff vs. Straube.
2088—Hill vs. Mitchell.
2081—McGregor vs. Bryan.
1229—McCarthy vs. Brennan.
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.
969—Peck vs. Weber.
2055—McCloskey vs. The Mayor.
2174—Gillespie vs. The Mayor.
643—Kaufman vs. Metzger et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Dean vs. The Ætna Life Insurance Company: judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event, unless plaintiff within twenty days after the entry of the order hereon stipulate to deduct $2,997 60, as of the date of the verdict, in which case judgment and order affirmed without costs to either party. Opinions by Judges Brady, Daniels, and Davis, Presiding Judge Davis dissenting.

Zollicoffer vs. Havemeyer, Mayor, &c., et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; motion for new trial denied and judgment ordered for defendant. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Sonneborn et al. vs. Mina et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Dambman vs. Butterfield; order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady, Judge Brady dissenting.

Campbell, Administratrix, vs. Hoge; order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

The People ex rel. Stemler vs. McGuire; order reversed and motion for new trial denied, with costs and judgment affirmed, and appeal from order denying staying proceedings dismissed without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels, Judge Brady taking no part in the decision.

The Indianapolis P. and C. Railroad Company vs. Tyng; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Maximillian, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

In the matter, &c., of Burke; In the matter, &c., of Phillips; orders reversed with $10 costs, besides the disbursements and prayer of petitions denied with $10 costs of motions below. Opinions by Presiding Judge Davis.

The People ex rel. Stemler et al. vs. McGuire; appeal from order granting a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence reversed and motion denied with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels, Presiding Judge Davis concurring, Judge Brady taking no part in the decision.

Same vs. Same; judgment and order appealed from affirmed. Same opinion.

Same vs. Same; appeal from order refusing stay of proceedings dismissed without costs. Same opinion.

The People ex rel. Ketteltas vs. Cody; affirmed, with $10 costs, beside disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

In the matter of Ketteltas; order reversed with costs, besides disbursements, and prayer of petition denied, with $10 costs of opposing motion below. Opinion by Presiding Judge Davis.

Meyer vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; order reversed with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer with costs, with leave to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Westervelt vs. Ackley; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judge Brady.

Vermuele vs. Hovey; motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

By Davis, P. J., Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Richardson, &c., vs. Virtue et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Brady, J.

Hubbell vs. Schoerning et al; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Brady, J.

By Davis, P. J., Daniels and Westbrook, JJ.

The People ex. rel. Phelps vs. Fancher; order discharging Snanks on habeas corpus reversed, writ dismissed, and prisoner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Kings County, to be held subject to the order of the Oyer and Terminer of that county. Opinion by Westbrook, J.

Marshall vs. Marshall; order affirmed. Opinions by Westbrook and Daniels, J. J., Daniels, J., dissenting.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of Witmark; I cannot permit the withdrawal of the money under the circumstances brought to my attention.

By Judge Lawrence.

Sellen vs. Cheevers; motion to compel purchaser to complete is denied.

In the matter of Breen; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded. Opinion.

Giles vs. Downey; memorandum.

Waltman vs. Creely; In the matter of Clapp; Smith vs. Mesick; memorandums for counsel.

Schmieder vs. Clews; opinion.

In the matter of McIntyre; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Real Estate Trust Company vs. Keech; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Hexter vs. Knox; Castens et al. vs. Muller et al.; cases and amendments settled.

By Judge Curtis.

Gillespie vs. Gillespie; motion that plaintiff be punished for contempt in disobeying the order for the payment of alimony granted with costs.

Nichols vs. Sullivan; order granted for filing consents.

O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Merchants' and Traders' Life Insurance Company and three other cases; the motion for leave to discontinue these suits on the part of the Sheriff is denied without costs; see memorandum.

Howe vs. The Railway Passenger Assurance Company; motion granted to transfer cause to the Federal Court.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Davis and Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

Philip H. Stevens vs. The Corn Exchange Bank.—This was an appeal taken by plaintiff from a decision by the Referee in the case in favor of defendant, and involved a question of importance as to the liability of banks for the payment of checks certified by them. The suit was brought to recover from the bank the face of a check for $2,500, which had been certified by them. It appeared by the papers on appeal that, in May, 1862, one Lawrence R. Jerome, a stock-broker, having an account with the defendants, drew his check in favor of his wife, which, on the same day, he procured to be certified as "good" by the defendant. Jerome testified before the Referee that he was then doing business in his wife's name, or as her agent, but it appeared that the check, although temporarily delivered to the wife for household expenses, was never used, but was taken possession of by Jerome and put by him away in a box, then forgotten, and only accidentally found by him some seven years later while sitting in the office of certain Broad street brokers. In the meantime Jerome had drawn all his moneys out of the bank, and closed his account some two years previous to his discovery of the check, which had never appeared in his pass-book, although the book had, at various times in the interim, been balanced and passed under his notice. On finding the check he traded it off with the plaintiff, receiving in exchange one eighteen-hundredth part of the possible profits of a gas company, formed for exploiting oxygen gas. No paper was produced in proof of the transaction, nor was any proof offered of the value of the shares. On this state of facts the plaintiff (Stevens) claimed to recover of the bank the amount of the check, although Jerome, the maker thereof, had long previously drawn all his funds out of the bank. Plaintiff's counsel claimed that the certification of the check created an absolute obligation on the part of the defendant to pay it, irrespective of what was given for it, and of the question whether there were funds in the bank or not to meet it. It was urged for the defendant that the obligation to pay was not absolute, but only conditional on the equities of the case; that the plaintiff had full notice, by the date of the check, that it was, in the eye of the law, dishonored and past due; that he was not, therefore, a bona fide holder, he being under obligation to inquire into the facts; that he parted with no actual value for it, and that the whole thing was a scheme to recover, by a legal technicality, from defendant, a sum of money which it did not owe, and which the drawer of the check had taken from the bank long before. At the close of the argument the court took the papers, reserving its decision.

Moses Ely, for plaintiff; J. W. Gerard for defendant.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 1 Spring, 89c.@90c.; No. 2 do., 83½c. cash; 83¾c. October; 75¼c. November; No. 3 do., 80c.; Rejected, 75c. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2 mixed, 69¾c. cash or October; 66½c. November; 65¼c. all the year; rejected nominal; new Shelled, 60c., in store. Oats steady; No. 2, 47c. cash; 46¾c. October; 44½c. November; Rejected, 41c. Rye steady at 82c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 16@$1 17 cash; $1 16, October; $1 09, November; No. 3 do. 95c.@$1, according to location. Pork quiet and weak at $19 25 for new, cash; $16 50 all the year. Lard quiet and weak at $11 35, February. Bulk Meats steady and nominal. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 7¼c. for Wheat. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed heavy and lower at 82⅞c. November; Corn 68¾c., October; 66¼c., November; Oats 46½c.@46⅝c., cash; 44¼c. November. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 116,000 bushels Wheat, 83,000 bushels Corn, 81,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 28,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 23,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.—Cotton quiet and heavy; Low Middling, 14c.@14¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Western dull and nominal; Southern active; No. 1 Amber Western, $1 23@$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 21; No. 3 do., $1 17; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 15½@$1 16; No. 3 do., $1 13; Rejected, $1 10; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 27; Amber do., $1 30@$1 32; White do., $1 15@$1 25. Corn active for Southern; White Southern, 92c.@97c.; Yellow do., 80c.@85c.; Western dull and nominal; Mixed Western, 82c.; White do., 85c.@90c. Oats dull and weak; Southern, 58c.@62c.; Western Mixed, 57c.; White do., 58c.@59c. Rye firm at $1@$1 05. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork nominally $22. Bulk Meats—Shoulders firm and in good demand at 7c.@7¼c. Clear Rib Sides quiet at 11c.@11¼c. Bacon—Shoulders firm and in good demand at 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides quiet at 12¼c.@12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard lower at 14½c.@14¾c. Western Butter steady at 33c.@35c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee strong; good inquiry; sales at 18c.@20½c. Whisky dull and weak at $1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Cloverseed—business small; Sales at $9@$9 50. Timothy—$2 60@$2 63. Flaxseed—$1 90; Flour dull; Superfine, $4@$4 25; North-west Family Extra, $5 50@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio, $5 50@$6; High Grades, $7@$7 75. Wheat dull and weak; Red, $1 18@$1 20; Amber, $1 20; White, $1 28@$1 32. Rye quiet. Corn declining; Yellow, 84c.@85c.; Mixed and Western, 83c.@84c. Oats dull; White, 58c.@60c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 11½c.; Crude, in bbls., 8⅞c.@9c.; in bulk, 5¼c.@5⅜c. Whisky offered at $1 03½. Butter easy; New-York and Bradford County choice, 37c.@40c.; Western prime, 31c.@33c.; choice Western Rolls, 34c.@36c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 16c.@16½c.; Western fine grades, 16c.@16½c.; prime New-York, 14¾c.@15¾c.; prime Western, 14½c.@15½c. Eggs easy; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 27c.@28c.; Western, 26c.@27c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat heavy; receipts depress the market; prices lower; No. 3 Red Fall, 95c. bid; sales of No. 2 Red Winter at $1 08@$1 09. Corn held above buyers' views; small sales; No. 2 mixed, 70c.@72c. Oats easier; lower to sell freely; No. 2, 48½c.@50c. cash; 50⅞c.@51c. December; 51¾c. January. Barley firm and in fair demand for best grades; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 12. Rye dull and lower; No. 2, 80c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork firmer at $20 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet; small lots packed Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Lard unchanged. Hogs slow; Yorkers, $4 75@$5; Bacon, $5@$5 40; Butchers', $5 50@$5 75; Extra, $5 90. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs, 2,600 head Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Grain in store—Wheat, 323,497 bushels; Corn, 264,382 bushels; Oats, 63,427 bushels; Rye, 73,770 bushels; Peas, 3,107 bushels. Lake and rail imports for the last forty-eight hours: Flour, 13,535 bbls.; Wheat, 245,497 bushels; Corn, 145,989 bushels; Oats, 39,800 bushels; Barley, 34,178 bushels. Canal shipments: Wheat, 112,409 bushels; Corn, 64,860 bushels; Oats, 55,679. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White Winter, $6 50@$6 75. Wheat dull and nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 10@$1 12; Milwaukee No. 2 do., 90c.@92c.; No. 2 Chicago, 94c.@95c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12, White Winter, $1 21@$1 24. Corn lower to sell; sales of No. 2 Western at 79c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 98. Barley irregular; Canada, $1 24@$1 28; Barley Malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western do., $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Flour steady; sales 2,200 bbls. Wheat lower for Spring; White steady; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 10. Corn quiet at 89c.@90c. Barley firm but quiet; Prime Canada held at $1 37. Corn-meal $39 for Bolted; $38 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c., to New-York; Barley, 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—19,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Barley, 17,600 bushels Rye, 2,900 bushels Peas, 2,434,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—4,700 bushels Wheat, 38,700 bushels Barley, 14,600 bushels Rye, 1,106,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Oct. 26.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 16½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11; Extra do., $1 17; Amber do., cash and October, $1 04; No. 1 Red, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 02½; November, $1 03; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 17; No. 3 do., $1 09. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 75c.; new do., cash and October, 69c.; December, 63c.; Low Mixed, new, 65½c.; no grade, new, 58c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 48½c.@49c. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 5¾c. Clover-seed sold at $5 40. Receipts—31,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet and neglected. Wheat weak; No. 1, 92c.; No. 2, cash or October, 85c. November, 84¼c.; December, 84⅞c. Oats firmer and more active; No. 2, 46c. Corn nearly nominal, advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 71c. Rye inactive and lower at 87c. for No. 1. Barley firmer and higher; No. 2 Spring, in store, $1 12@$1 12½; No. 2 do., in store, 98c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 133,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,500 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; old, 75c.@82c.; new, 60c. Oats quiet and weak at 50c.@55c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and steady; Summer, 12¼c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders in fair demand at 8¼c. Bacon quiet and steady at 7¾c. for Shoulders; 12¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky unsettled at 99c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 26.—Flour dull and unchanged at $5@$7 50. Corn—Old, scarce and firm; new, demand light; holders firm at 87c. Oats—Market bare. Pork dull and lower at $23. Lard quiet and weak at 14¼c.@16c. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13⅝c. Bulk Meats—Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 34c. Rosin steady at $2 07½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2.

UTICA CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—There were 10,000 bxs. of Cheese offered here to-day, and 9,000 bxs. sold at 15¼c.@16c.; most of the sales were made at 15¾c.

At Little Falls to-day 8,000 bxs. of Cheese were offered, and 3,200 bxs. sold at 15c.@16c. The sales were generally made at 15¾c.@16½c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The executor's sale of Central Park lots belonging to the estate of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, conducted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Oct. 26, by A. H. Muller & Son, drew out a large attendance, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the proceedings. Only thirteen lots, however, were disposed of for $131,100 in the aggregate, and a lot on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, brought $23,025; and for the four lots, including the corner, on the avenue, the sum of $73,625 was realized; nine lots in rear of this plot, fronting on Sixty-ninth street, were sold for $57,475 in the total. Full particulars, with names of purchasers, are appended in summary. The remaining lots billed for sale, thirty-three in number, were withdrawn, and will be held for private sale. The prices realized ruled low, but it was considered that the street lots sold better than those on the avenue. In addition to this auction, all the other sales announced were consummated as follows:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the premises known as No. 17 Downing street and Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine street, embracing a lot 28.8 by 149.10 by 34.10 by 149.10, running through from street to street, 200.3 feet west of Bleecker street, with a three-story brick brewery fronting on Downing street, and a large four-story brick store and tenement fronting on Carmine street thereon. The property sold for $17,800, and was bought by Jacob Wilson for parties in interest.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 100.8, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of First avenue, for $11,000, the purchaser being Bernard Amend, third mortgagee.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story and basement frame house, with lot 18.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 220.3 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,600, to Samuel C. Philips, plaintiff in the legal action. The same auctioneer also sold, under a foreclosure order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-seventh street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $5,750, to P. Fitzgerald, and one lot adjoining, same size, for $5,600, to A. H. Rathbone.

Concerning the sale held in Brooklyn yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., a full report will be made to-morrow.

Blackwell & Utley sold at Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, on Friday last, under a legal order, a plot of land, 173 by 205 by 23 by 505, on Inwood avenue, corner of High Bridge street, for $7,520, the buyer being S. C. Williams, the owner of a second mortgage on the land.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

Auctions are noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange, as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Charles W. Whiley, deceased, of the two first-class four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 65, with lots 85 feet deep, Nos. 519 and 521 Madison avenue, east side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third street. Also, public auction sale of the first-class four-story Dorchester stone-front house, 25 by 70, with lot half the block in depth, No. 15 East Forty-seventh street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.1 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the business property No. 19 Barclay street and No. 24 Park place, comprising a lot 25.8 by 148.7 by 28.10 by 148.7, running through from street to street named, with building thereon covering same, and 48.8 feet east of Church street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of the house, 18.9 by 45, with lot 100.11 feet deep, No. 226 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 310 feet west of Second avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Lindsay, Esq., Referee, of a plot 49.3 by 100.11 on West One Hundred and Tenth street, south side, 300.4 feet west of Tenth avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, Oct. 24, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Third avenue, west side, 165 feet south of Mott street, Mott Haven, brick store and second-class dwelling, three stories, 25 by 52; Thomas N. Crow, owner.

East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, west side, 200 feet east of First avenue, a brick tenement, two stories, 25 by 42; Cornelius Crowe, owner.

West Twenty-fifth street, No. 168, a brick second-class store, four stories, 19.2 by 53; John N. Huebner, owner.

West Fortieth street, No. 328, a brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; J. A. Bunn, owner.

East Sixty-first street, north side, 155 feet west of Second avenue, five brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 20 by 50; A. & S. Bussell, owners.

Third avenue, south side, 85 feet east of Brook avenue, Melrose, a frame dwelling, iron and brick front, three stories, 14 by 36; James Bories, owner.

East Houston street, No. 279, a brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 73.3; E. Ohle & W. A. Fuchsenicht, owners.

East Fifty-sixth street, No. 317, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 60; James Brady, owner.

Beach street, south side, 40 feet west of Washington street, a brick store and tenement, four stories, 35 by 25; Daniel Delancy, owner.

West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue, five brown-stone first-class dwellings, each three stories, 20 by 45; Hannah Hunt, owner.

Lewis street, East side, 87 feet north of Delancey street, a brick stable, two stories, 13 by 9.4; Mr. Wolf, owner.

Second avenue, No. 837, a brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 24.3 by 54 by 72; Scheppert & Schlachter, owners.

College avenue, south side, 77 feet west of Arthur street, Fordham, a frame dwelling, two stories, 20 by 47; William Kinney, owner.

One Hundred and Fortieth street, south side, 116 feet east of Alexander avenue, North New-York, a brick stable, two stories, 16 by 32; A. J. Rogers, owner.

Walton avenue, north-east corner Juliet street, Morrisania, a brick green-house, one story, 148 by 20; Marshall J. Allen, owner.

One Hundred and Forty-first street, south side, 130 feet west of Willis avenue, a frame dwelling, three stories, 19 by 50; Cornell Varian, owner.

West Fiftieth street, No. 130, a brick stable and dwelling, two stories, 25 by 85; L. N. Crow, owner.

East Fourth street, north side, 59.9 feet east of Second avenue, a brick workshop, 40.3 by 24.6, one story; John McCullough, owner.

One Hundred and Sixty-third street, north-east corner Forest avenue, Woodstock, a frame dwelling, two stories, 22 by 28; Mrs. Stewart, owner.

Broadway, east side, 10 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third street, Fairmount, two frame dwellings, each two stories, 21 by 33; Henry P. De Graaf, owner.

Estimated cost of the twenty-nine buildings above enumerated, $198,350.

Unsafe Buildings.

Sixth avenue, No. 37, unsafe foundation under chimney, also unsafe beams in cellar; C. W. Price, owner.

West Sixteenth street, No. 420, unsafe west gable wall, front-door lintel, and rear stoop and stairs; Mrs. Mary A. Macy, owner.

Amity street, No. 128, unsafe west gable wall and rear wall; Noseworthy estate, owners.

Elm street, (rear), No. 162, unsafe rear and north gable walls; Ira J. Noyes, owner.

Monroe street, No. 26, unsafe rear walls, leader and chimneys; William H. McKinney, owner.

Forsyth street, No. 7, unsafe parapet walls and chimneys; James Carr, agent.

West Twenty-sixth street, No. 506, unsafe rear area wall, also stairs, hand-rail, and ceiling; A. H. Wagner, owner.

West Twenty-sixth street, No. 508 to 516, unsafe rear wall, also front wall; Charles O'Connor, owner.

West Twenty-sixth street, No. 521, unsafe front wall; John Bloxham, owner.

Chambers street, No. 191, unsafe wooden gutter on front, and also chimneys; W. Hart & Bro. lessees.

East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 80 feet east of Fifth avenue, unsafe floors and partitions of basement story; Thomas E. Tomlinson, owner.

Elizabeth street, No. 8, (rear), dangerously unsafe generally; Nathaniel Weeks, owner.

Avenue B, north-west corner of Sixth street, unsafe south pier of rear wall; John S. Attridge, agent.

Third avenue, south-west corner of Forty-third street, unsafe north gable and front; Michael Brady, owner.

Broadway, No. 783, unsafe front wooden gutter; Mrs. Van Rensselaer, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

No. 194 Prince street; James McGriffin, owner.
No. 25 Carmine street; Lawrence Demmler, owner.
No. 575 Broome street; George S. Ely, owner.
No. 148 Spring street; William Butler, owner.
No. 30 Thompson street; Janet Curry, owner.
No. 28 Thompson street; Janet Curry, owner.
No. 136 Bleecker street; Henry P. Delafield, owner.
No. 23 Watts street; J. J. West, owner.
No. 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street; W. H. Roberts, Jr., owner.
No. 325 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street; James P. Davis, owner.
No. 24 Monroe street; William H. McKinney, owner.
No. 295 Grand street; Mrs. Burr, owner.
No. 293 Grand street; Mrs. Burr, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, OCT. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

(Thomas T. Ferris Estate.)

1 lot, 8th av., n. w. corner of 69th st., 25.5x100; Russell Sage	$23,025
1 lot, 8th av., adjoining above, 25x100; same buyer	17,000
1 lot, 8th av., adjoining above, 25x100; William Hiller	16,750
1 lot, 8th av., adjoining above, 25x100; same buyer	16,850
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5; same buyer	10,900
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	7,050
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	6,550
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	6,250
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; L. J. White	5,775
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	5,375
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	5,300
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; same buyer	5,275
1 lot, West 69th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; Russell Sage	5,060

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story brick brewery, No. 17 Downing st., n. s.; 1 four-story brick store and tenement, (2 fronts,) Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine st., s. e. s., and lot extending through from street to street, 200.3 ft. w. of Bleecker st., lot 34.8x149.10 and 28.8x149.10	$17,800

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story b. s. front house and lot, East 86th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 21x100.8	$11,000

By William Kennelly.

1 two-story and basement frame house and lot, East 117th st., s. s., 220.3 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 18.5x100.11	$5,600
1 lot, West 67th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5	5,750
1 lot, West 67th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 8th av., adjoining above, same size	5,600

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 24.

Broadway, w. s., 25 ft. n. of Spring st., 25x100; Edward and Rufus and Frederick Prime, trustees for C. Ray, to Nathaniel Elizabeth Bayles, widow, and Robert Ray Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., and Charles Apthorp Hamilton, Jr.	nom.
Carmine st., s. s., (No. 14,) 75 ft. e. of Bleecker st., 25x100; Abbie M., wife James E. Wall, to T. H. Geraty	$39,000
Crosby st., (No. 99,) e. s., 93.5 ft. s. of Prince st., 19.9x66.6; T. H. Geraty to Abbie M., wife J. E. Wall	15,000
Spring st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x75; E. and R. and F. Prime, Trustees for C. Ray, to Nathalie E. Bayles, widow, R. R. Hamilton and S. Hamilton, Jr.	Nom.
Willett st., Nos. 89, 91, 93, 60x100 ft.; George D. Whittlesey, Susan E., wife Charles S. Sprague, Mary D. Dibble, widow, Florence Whittlesey, Eveline L., wife Dexter A. Loomis, children of Louisa J. Whittlesey, deceased, to Adam Simon; ⅓ part, being all title of grantees	1,750
16th st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92, S. W. Ashheim to J. Kritsman	nom.
33d st., s. s., 117.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 17.6x40; Mary E. Miller to Julius E. Reimann	18,000
54th st., s. s., 118.9 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.9x100.5; A. and S. D. Russell to Catharine J. Tarrington	30,000
Same property; Catharine J. Tarrington to Bella D. Worsham	Gift.
56th st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th av., 21x100.5; A. T. and A. W. Serrell to W. H. Meeks	24,700
59th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 5x100.4; Anna R. Emmet, widow, to William C. Emmet, confirmation deed, C. A. G.	nom.
70th st., n. s., 195.4 ft. e. of 4th av., 15.2x100.5; C. Fox to C. A. Joy	27,500
113th st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x100.11; Catharine Newscleafer to James C. De La Mare	20,000
143d st., n. s., 306.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100, White Plains; C. A. Brewster to P. Rosenlopp	2,000
165th st., centre line, n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x120.8; Nicholas A. Lespinasse to George S. Lespinasse	2,200
Post av., n. s., 100 ft. w of Hawthorne st., 125x150; Edwin V. Houghton to Carl F. W. G. Upman	8,000
Willard av., n. s., 150 ft e. of 4th st., Woodlawn heights; W. Burnard to Esther E., wife of Thomas Taylor Ash	275

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

46th st., s. s., 406.3 ft. e. of 5th av., 18.9x100.5; foreclosure; George W. McAdam, referee, to Jennie B., wife of William Lindsay	$9,100

LEASES RECORDED.

Broome st., No. 481, 3 years, per year	$2,550
Irving place, s. w. corner of 15th st., Irving Hall, 6 years, per year	10,000
Irving place, w. s., 75 ft. s. of 15th st., 49 x ..., 6 years, per year	2,000
Same property, assigned to W. A. Virtue	6,100
Union square, No. 23, 4½ years { 1½ yrs., per yr.	3,000
{ 3 yrs., per yr.	3,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 698 8th av., near 44th st.

City and Country Property bought sold and exchanged.

RENTING and COLLECTING a SPECIALTY.

Entire charge taken of property. Reference given.

AN ELEGANT SOLIDLY-BUILT MODERN four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 25x58 x95; fine open rear; hard-wood finish; on Madison av., west side, only 420 feet from 60th st. entrance into Central Park; for sale reasonably, furnished or unfurnished; easy terms; possession.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row.
Furniture, &c., Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE!

FORTUNES SECURED IN A DAY. LAST AND ONLY CHANCE.

RUEA NELSON, ESQ.,

has determined to SELL, POSITIVELY, ABSOLUTELY, and WITHOUT RESERVE, all his remaining

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

IN THE
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, SHARP, ON

THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874.

THERE ARE
10 LOTS ON 6TH AV.
28 LOTS ON 6TH ST.
33 LOTS ON 5TH ST.

DON'T STAY AWAY for fear the lots will bring too much. REMEMBER, buyers, not the sellers, fix the prices. There will positively be no limit on any lot offered. ☞ Terms will be announced at sale.

Maps and other information at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front houses and lots

NOS. 519 AND 521 MADISON AV.,

between 53d and 54th sts., will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Immediate possession. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 15 EAST 47TH ST.—THIS ELEGANT full-sized stone-front dwelling will be sold at auction, on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27,
at 12 o'clock,
at the
Exchange Sales-room.

This house is finished in hard wood throughout, and the elegant

PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS

will be included in the sale.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—WITH LIVING SPRING OF water or small pond. Address, with description, stating location, distance from railroad, size, and price, A. B. C., *Forest and Stream*, 17 Chatham st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK HEIM, against whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.—In Bankruptcy.—Upon reading and filing the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits accompanying the same, it is ordered: That the said Frederick Heim do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, in the County of Mercer, in said district, on the 30th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and it appearing by the proofs filed with said petition that the said Frederick Heim has departed out of the State of New Jersey, and is not now a resident therein, it is further ordered, that notice of this order to show cause be given by publication thereof in the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, published in the City of Newark, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, published in the City of New-York, five days successively. Witness, the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof at Trenton, in said district, on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.

R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk of Court.
CHARLES F. HILL, Solicitor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at chambers of the said District Court, before James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Oct. 19, 1874.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. SHELDON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George H. Sheldon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of October, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of October, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WALTER B. WHITING, of the City of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS.
President.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, AND MINNESOTA AND CHICAGO, CLINTON, AND DUBUQUE RAILROADS:

In view of the lateness of the season, we beg leave to urge prompt action in sending in answers to the circulars lately issued. It is imprudent for us to call for coupons, or for the parties with whom we contract, to go on with the needful work until a sufficient number of bondholders have expressly signified their assent.

ASSENT OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

The undersigned holder of bonds of the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota Railroad Company, and bonds of the Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Company, hereby assents to the foregoing plan and agrees to detach and deposit with JOHN M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BODWITCH, and JAMES B. THAYER, Trustees, to be held for the purposes proposed, the interest coupons of said bonds up to and including June 1, 1877, whenever the details of the foregoing plan are put into such shape as to be satisfactory to all said Trustees, and when the amount of coupons agreed to be deposited with said Trustees is practically sufficient in the unanimous opinion of said Trustees, to prevent any small minority in value from seriously embarrassing the carrying out of the proposed plan by not coming into this arrangement and withholding their coupons; and then and thereupon said Trustees are hereby authorized to act as contemplated by said plan, and to give notice by mail requiring the coupons to be deposited under this agreement.

Bondholders who have not received circulars can have them on application personally or in writing at the office of Charles P. Bowditch, No. 28 State st., Boston.

J. M. FORBES, } Trustees of the
CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, } "Detached
JAMES B. THAYER, } Coupons."

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms.

W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Second mortgage bondholders are requested to send their addresses to the office of ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., for circulars containing the plan of action adopted by the meeting held 20th inst.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

WANTED—MUTUAL GAS STOCK.
W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 24 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, }
No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 FROM SECOND MORTgage bonds of St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid in gold on and after Nov. 2 at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 120 Broadway.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874. }

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., FROM the bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the first mortgage bonds of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the Metropolitan bank.

J. D. COX, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons on the piano-forte, theory and composition; young and advanced pupils thoroughly trained and finished in the most approved systems of the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M. J. SHEPPARD, merchant tailor, has removed his business from the Brandreth House to No. 9 John st., near Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's

Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER,
Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE, Natural Sciences, Mathematics, English Grammar, Composition, and the Latin language, by an experienced and successful instructor of adults and children; a graduate of one of our first educational institutions; highest references. Address Miss R., No. 126 West 22d st.

PAINE'S, NO. 62 BOWERY; UP-TOWN COLLEGE, No. 1,275 Broadway.—Young men, ladies', and boys taught book-keeping, arithmetic, higher mathematics; foreigners, English; backward persons privately advanced: writing lessons, $3 per month. Improvement guaranteed to all.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Application for admission may be made at the Law Library, University building, Washington square, daily at 4:30 P. M.

W. R. MARTIN, Secretary of Council.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at
No. 46 Greenwich av.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

CONTINENTAL FINISHING SCHOOL FOR LADIES IN BRUSSELS.—A Protestant lady has a few vacancies in her school. Home life and every facility for the acquirement of music, painting, and languages; terms moderate; good references. Address M. DUPRE, No. 94 Chaussée de Charleroi, Bruxelles.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24.

Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel. Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn.
H. H. MOREHOUSE.

PIANO AND SINGING TAUGHT BY MME SCHUBERT, from Europe. Address 58 Irving place.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 42d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 28th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—Home comforts; healthy location; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ADAM STOHR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM EGENBERGER, defendant. Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest thereon from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.—Dated September 2, 1874.

DIXON, WHITLOCK, & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Att'ys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated October 5, 1874.

DIXON, WHITLOCK, & ANDERSON, Plaintiff's Atty's.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, Richmond County.—EDMUND UNKART, Frederick Meissner, and George Jonas Bechtel, Jr., Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH UNKART, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK D. THORNS, William Pearce, and —— Pearce, his wife, Maria L. Trew, Julia J. Trew, Andrew Langden, and Carrie A. Hill, and Walter Mitchell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Action No. 1.—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, Staten Island, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Aug. 28, 1874. JAMES B. SILKMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

a22-1aw6wT No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, Richmond County.—EDMUND UNKART, Frederick Meissner, and George Jonas Bechtel, Jr., Executors and Trustees under the last will and testament of ANNA MARIA ELIZABETH UNKART, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK D. THORNS, William Pearce, and —— Pearce, his wife, Maria L. Trew, Julia J. Trew, Andrew Langdon, and Carrie A. Hill, and Walter Mitchell, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—Action No. 2.—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at Richmond, Staten Island, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 54 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 28, 1874.

JAMES B. SILKMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
a22 1aw6wT No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—VICTOR FAUCHE, plaintiff, vs. RUNYON W. MARTIN, JOHN DE RUYTER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Runyon W. Martin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the 19th day of September, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 54 Wall street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19, 1874.

ANDERSON & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o20-1aw6wTu* No. 54 Wall street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—EDWIN C. BALDWIN plaintiff vs. EDWARD HOBDAY defendant.—Summons, for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 291 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1874. BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1874.

BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
o27-1aw6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., Oct. 22..2:00 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 23..6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d.......2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th....7:30 A. M.
Wednes., 28th..10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 29th..8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........................SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC........................SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....................SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC...........................SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*CUBA.......WED., Oct. 28 | *ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 4
CALABRIA...SAT., Oct. 31 | BATAVIA.....SAT., Nov. 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....................Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA.....................Wednesday, Nov. 11

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE STATE LINE COMPANY'S
Steam-ship
STATE OF INDIANA,
Will leave this port for
BELFAST AND GLASGOW,
On THURSDAY, 29th inst., at noon.

For first-class accommodations
Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

STEERAGE at LOWEST RATES, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.............Saturday, Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT...................Saturday, Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE...................Saturday, Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 39 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England.....Oct. 27, 6 A. M. | Erin..........Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Spain.......Oct. 31, 10 A. M. | Egypt.....Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND...................................Nov. —

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29 | OHIO...................Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5 | *KENILWORTH....Nov. 26
ILLINOIS............Nov. 12 | INDIANA...............Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS.,
Liverpool. | Queenstown.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE.....................Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........................Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES............................Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN................Dec. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Oct. 29.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)..........Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA..Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA......................................Thursday, Nov. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CUBA..Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO......................................Saturday, Nov. 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans for New-York Nov. 7, calling at all the above ports.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ATLAS...Oct. 29
For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ALPS...Nov. 4

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. Ernstmann, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steamship ODER, Capt. Kn. Ottenbong, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

FURNITURE.

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